

JOIN CANNEY'S SEWING MACHINE CLUB

Membership Limited to 100.

We can furnish through the co-operative advantages of a club one hundred Standard Rotary Sewing Machines to 100 persons who will be enrolled as members of the CANNEY SEWING MACHINE CLUB. Machines that are sold elsewhere and that we regularly sell for from \$45 to \$85—

CLUB PRICE, \$32.00

The members shall pay \$2.00 as soon as enrolled. The machine is DELIVERED AT ONCE; the member to pay one dollar per week thereafter until price agreed upon has been paid. Members may have choice of other styles at other prices.

No Drawing! No Chance! No Delay!

Machine is delivered as quickly as if you had paid cash for it. The terms are certainly within the reach of every family or young woman—but remember, however, that this opportunity is offered only at the P. A. C. Fair, and that the membership is limited to 100. The Standard Rotary Machine is the acme of mechanical ingenuity. It has many improvements not found in other makes. Each machine makes both the lock and chain stitch—a truly wonderful invention. On the installment plan it usually sells for from \$45 to \$85.

CANNEY'S CLUB, \$32.00

Canney's Music Store,
EVERYTHING FOR SEWING MACHINES.

K. AMES' 19 STORES.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR LOW PRICES ON EGGS AND BUTTER.

Best New Laid, warranted strictly fresh, - - - 27c Dozen
Good Eggs, warranted sweet and sound, - - - 20c Dozen
Best Vermont Creamery, - - - 30c Pound
Good Sweet Table Butter, - - - 23c Pound

35 Congress Street.

WHITE LEAD,

Linseed Oil & Mixed Paints.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

ANOTHER GREAT CROWD.

Not So Large As Monday's, But
Large Enough.

Happy Throng Of Sightseers Fills The
Commodions Fair Building.

Plenty To See And Plenty To Do To
Pass The Hours.

The crowd at the P. A. C. fair, Tuesday evening, was not so large as on the opening night, but it was plenty large enough. The sightseers were not present in such numbers as to threaten to push out the walls of the building, as was the case Monday; nevertheless, there were enough of them to comfortably fill every part of the big structure.

It was possible last night to inspect the various exhibits and to enjoy the various things provided for one's amusement. At times the throngs in the vaudeville hall and grotto or in front of some particular booth became sufficiently dense to force the spectator to pause for a few moments, but for the most part there was room enough though there was none to spare. The man at the main door and the one at the entrance to the midway both had their hands full throughout the evening.

The vaudeville artists and the clever performers in the grotto gave a performance even better than they did on the first night. Cooper and Bailey were the favorites, but all received full proof that the constantly changing audience was a friendly one. The museum attracted hundreds of curious ones and those who passed its threshold saw plenty to interest and amuse them.

The trade booths proved to be just as popular and were as frequently visited by the patrons of the fair as they were the night before. The quaint and pretty Dutch room of the Portsmouth Furniture company was much admired and many sought its comfortable chairs for a moment's rest. F. A. Robbins had on exhibition a couch, the workmanship of which can be described by no other word than exquisite and Fred L. Wood had in his booth a cooking range which delighted the heart of every housewife.

All the visitors seemed to have plenty of money and all of them showed a desire to spend it. There were any number of things to tempt one to open his purse and the amount of lemonade, pop corn, candy and the number of sandwiches sold was astonishing. The young ladies in the different booths had little time to do anything except answer the demands on their service.

The bands did their full share to amuse the crowd and the space in front of the two stands was always filled with delighted listeners. Phonographs called the attention to several of the booths and all this, combined with the melody which floated out from the vaudeville hall, filled the air with the strains of music all the evening.

The bands rendered the following programs:

1. March—"The King's Fighting Man," True
2. Overture—"Bampa," Herold
3. Grand Fantasia—"Old Folks at Home," Dalbey
4. Tuba solo—"Chromatic," Ross
5. Selection—"Faust," Gounod
6. Rag Time—"Creole Belles," Lampe
7. Medley selection—"Fiddle-De-Dee," Stromberg
8. Hunting scene—"Descriptive," Bucalossi
9. Introduction and Tarantelle, Rollinson
10. Hall Columbia.
Portsmouth City band, J. D. Medcalf, director.

1. March—"Boston Commandery," Carter
2. Overture—"Crown Diamonds," Auber
3. Selection—"King Dodo," Lunders
4. Waltzes—"Festiol," Stimpson
5. Medley—"All to the Good," Beyer

- Intermission.
6. Spanish Dance—"In Old Madrid," Abbitt
7. March—"Richmond," Missud
8. Selection—"Sultan of Sulu," Whithall
9. Selection—"Robin Hood," DeKoven
10. March—"Dandy Fifth," Devlin

Tonight's Music.
The City and Naval bands will again change places at the fair this evening, the former being stationed on the first floor and the latter on the second. These programs will be given:

- City band, J. D. Medcalf, director.
1. March—"Port Jefferson," Jaeger
2. Overture—"Orpheus," Affenbach
3. Selection—"The Burgomaster," Lunders
4. Selection—"Maritana," Wallace
5. Waltzes—"Impassioned Dream," Rosa

- Intermission.
6. Medley—"Miles Merry Melodies," Smith
7. March—"Blaze Away," Holzmann
8. Selection—"The Chaperones," Witmark
9. Selection—"The Rounders," Englander
10. March—"Major Oliver," Ringuet
Naval band, R. L. Reinwald, conductor.

1. March—"Papricola," Williams
2. Overture—"William Tell," Rossini
3. Characteristic—"The Butterfly," Bendix
4. Trombone solo—"Remembrance of Liberati," Casey

- Mr. Edwards.
5. Idyl—"In a Bird Store," Orth
Synopsis—Morning dawns: the quail and the rooster herald the day; the canaries warble and the other birds unite in concert; polli wants a cracker; the cuckoo, thrush, finch and nightingale are heard; the shades of evening settle over the bird store, when suddenly a stray cat jumps against the window, which frightens the disturbed sleepers; upon the peace breaker being driven away, the birds rejoice in victory.
Intermission.

6. Two Step—"Mississippi Bubble," Halnea
7. American Fantasia—"Gems of Stephen Foster," Tobani
8. Dances—Jubilee, Turner
9. Medley—"Blaze Away," Smith
10. America.

SHARP LEGAL SPARRING.

The house committee on railroads gave two and a half hours of consideration Tuesday to the ten bills in which the New Hampshire Traction company is interested. The meeting was characterized by some sharp sparring between counsel, but good nature could not be departed from. It looked at times that a different turn might be taken, but Attorney W. W. Miller of New York, who is also a director in the company, never failed to step in and produce a laugh with some unexpected sally.

Mr. Sargent of Concord and Samuel W. Emery of this city appeared as counsel for the bills, and W. M. Miller of New York and Attorney Palmer of Boston of the company were present. F. S. Streeter appeared for the Boston and Maine railroad in opposition, and John W. Sanborn was at hand.

TO JOIN ANOTHER COMPANY.

Miss Sandol Milliken, who was formerly in comic opera, and who was later in The Bird in the Cage, in which she played the role of the leading innocent, when given at Music hall a number of weeks ago, is to leave that company presently and go into the Empire Theatre Stock company in New York, where she will play the leading ingenue roles. These are not so important in a way as being the leading lady on the road, but in such good company she will be so placed that on the whole the change is regarded as a promotion.

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house, just when it is needed. Cures croup, heals burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

Arrangements Nearly Completed and
Indications Point to Brilliant
Event.

Appearances indicate that a great success is to be achieved at Concord this Wednesday evening at the Governor's ball. Concord and state society leaders are prepared for the occasion and the function promises to be as agreeable as any ever held in the city. Hackmen have received numerous orders, committees have almost completed the finishing touches. Phenix hall will be a beautiful spot. Governor and Mrs. Bachelder will be the recipients of a real "home welcome," and will be pleasantly received.

The committee on invitations have received information that Gov. John L. Bates of Massachusetts will be unable to be present, owing to a prior engagement; also that Governor McCullough of Vermont will find it impossible to attend. Governor Hill of Maine is to be represented by General Anderson and Major Holman F. Day.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Feb. 18.

Master Wallace Jackson is quite sick at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Esther Jackson, on Rogers road. Col. J. H. Swett is in attendance at the meeting of the State encampment, G. A. R., at Bangor.

Many members of the W. C. T. U. were unable to attend the meeting held this afternoon at Mrs. L. B. Gerish's, on account of hard traveling. William M. C. Philbrick is still confined at his home on Stimson street, being but slightly improved.

Watch for the notice of the illustrated lecture to be given in the Second Christian church on the evening of the 25th, by Charles Johnson of Fall River.

Mr and Mrs Matthew Mullen of Kittery Depot are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter at their home last Monday.

Hiram Thomson left for New York yesterday on a brief business trip.

There was not so much traveling last evening as on the previous one. The sudden and severe change in the weather made people prefer their own firesides. There were no services held at either of the churches. Dirigo Encampment will hold a special meeting in Odd Fellows hall Friday evening, Feb. 20, at which every member is requested to be present. The first degree will be worked.

The P. A. C. fair is drawing good patronage from its Kittery friends, as the heavy travel from seven to twelve o'clock p. m. over the P. K. & Y. indicates.

This evening the Eastern Star will meet in Odd Fellows hall and there will be an installation of officers. Master Eugene Hayes, grandson of George H. Hayes, is still a very sick young man at his home in Everett, Mass. He is suffering from a severe case of typhoid fever, but shows signs now of improvement.

USE IT WHEN FRESH.


The following was clipped from the Posters Democrat of Tuesday:

The new cars for the Bowditch, Elliot & York street railway have been ordered by General Manager W. G. Meloon. The new cars will be of the latest and most improved pattern and will be equipped with the Christenson air brakes, the same as are used on the Portsmouth street railroad and are considered to be the best on the market.—Portsmouth Times.

If the exchange editor of our Dover neighbor considers this an important item, why did he not run it a month ago when the Herald published the same thing, and not wait for the Times to re-produce it from its big cold storage vault, word for word?

ONE OF THE OLDEST.

The recent death of Conductor Hayson Gilman of Dover, leaves Conductor Wesley Abbott of the Northern division one of the oldest in the Boston & Maine service. Conductor Abbott runs the train from Wolfeboro to Portsmouth, reaching here at 4.50 o'clock, and returns home at 5.30 o'clock. In April next, he will complete forty-five years of service in railroad employ, having served under the Great Falls & Conway, Eastern and Boston & Maine managements. No conductor is better known or better liked by the traveling public than Wesley Abbott.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For colds, coughs, bronchitis. We have been saying this for 60 years.

AT FORT CONSTITUTION.

Daniel Miller was honorably discharged from the United States army last Monday, his three years' enlistment having expired on that date. He has had charge of the fort market wagon that runs daily between the fort and Portsmouth since the 124th company came to Fort Constitution and has earned the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He and Mrs. Miller intend to make their home in Boston.

Sergeant Kornegay has left for his home at Branches Store, S. C., where he will pass his two months' furlough, granted to him by the war department on his re-enlistment.

Private Peter Woods has left for his home in Jersey City, where he was suddenly called last Monday by a telegram announcing the death of his grandmother. He will be absent ten days.

Sergeant Liming was granted a twenty day furlough for the purpose of visiting his home in Jersey City. He left for there last Saturday.

Lance Corporal Hewitt has been promoted corporal.

Private Samuel A. Kindly has been detailed on extra duty in the quartermaster's department as teamster.

As a result of the recent competitive examination for the grade of gunners, the 124th company has increased its number of gunners, by thirty-three, twelve first and twenty-one second class.

NEW CONDITIONS FOR THE FARMER.

One day, late in the recent autumn, a half-dozen farmers, coming fifteen miles, drove into a prairie village with heavy loads of corn. They went to the principal elevators and asked the price.

"Thirty cents a bushel today."

"We will go to the buyer at the other end of the town," said the spokesman.

"It will do you no good," was the reply. "As all the buyers pay the same price here."

"Very well, we will go home and send our corn to market on foot." They drove back fifteen miles and unloaded the corn into their own granaries, to be shipped later in the form of fat cattle.

Such an incident would have been impossible ten years ago, when the average farmer was compelled to take what was offered for his crop. But two things have worked a transformation in the grain-growing portion of the West: the farmers have become conservative with prosperity, and the railroads have widened the markets.

Five years of good crops in the West have not only paid debts but have also made the farmer capable of employing business methods. A few years ago a settler visited town only once a fortnight or once a month. He took home with him the county papers, the few magazines that he received from the East, and large bundles of groceries and dry goods. With rural delivery and rural telephones all that is past.

One morning the telephone in my office rang, and answering, I recognized the voice of a farmer friend living a dozen miles from a railroad.

"I see in the Kansas City morning papers," he began, "that there is trouble in Venezuela. Is there anything later?"

"How did you know what was in the morning papers?"

"Oh, we get them from the carrier every day."

It was not noon, yet he had been in touch with the world's news up to three o'clock that morning, and this two hundred miles west of the Mississippi river.

Under these conditions the Western farmer has developed an independence in the movement of crops disconcerting to the market manipulators.—C. M. Harger in the World's Work.

The small boy will have to take to the tall timber with his marbles for a few days.

BEEF LOWER IN PRICE.

Several Cents Cut From the Price in
Past Few Days.

For the time being, at least, beef is nearer, by several cents a pound, to the stomachs of the people than it has been for a long time before. The drop in price, which is charged to an overstocked market by the local dealers, has been taking place for two or three days, until now it is four or five cents a pound less in cuts of the cheaper grades. The better grades have been affected somewhat by the fall, but as a general rule the prices on the higher class cuts are holding their own. In the opinion of the marketmen, the reduced prices are only a matter of fluctuation, and have nothing of permanency about them. It is not believed, however, that they will again get back to the high prices of three or four months ago.

Eggs also have dropped in price appreciably, the price of today being from three to five cents a dozen lower than has prevailed for months. This drop is the logical sequence of fair, open weather and a large supply, and is notable only in that it preceded by a couple of weeks the fall in price that happens yearly in the latter part of February.

In contradiction to the fall in beef, lamb and mutton have taken a jump, and one marketman said recently that lamb is costing \$2.50 more per hundred-weight now than it cost a week ago. This rise is due simply to a shortage in the market, and it may or may not be permanent.

Poultry and fish and game remain about the same.

CHOOSE NEW OFFICERS.

Knights Of Malta Select Leaders For
The Coming Term.

At the meeting of Olivet commandery, Knights of Malta on Tuesday evening the following officers were elected:

Sir Knight Commander, Malcolm D. Stuart;
Geraldissimo, Fred H. Marden;
Captain General, Amos O. Benfield;
Prelate, Rev. George E. Leighton;
Recorder, A. Thurston Parker;
Assistant Recorder, A. F. McCausland;
Senior Warden, Fred Lomas;
Trustee, 18 months, Jere Wentworth;
Hall committee, A. Thurston Parker.

GRAND PREPARATIONS.

The members of Coeur de Lion Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, are making grand preparations for entertaining the members of Oak Castle of Portsmouth, at Wadsworth hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 26. A fine program is being arranged for the event, which will include a first class banquet.—Dover Democrat.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of Miss Carrie Etta Raitt was held from the home of her uncle, James Raitt, on Deer street Tuesday afternoon. Rev. George E. Leighton officiated, and interment was in Harmony Grove cemetery.

The milkmen report bad drifts of snow outside the city limits.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —

DINNER

— AT THE —

SQUAMSCOTT

HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR

EXETER, N. H.

**Budget of Other Timely Topics From
Our Special Correspondent.**

The lastest will hold a public meeting in the town hall on Tuesday evening. Everybody in town, especially the business men, are invited to be present. Address will be delivered by Vice President Jacoby of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' union and Organizer Walter Edmunds of Haverhill. This is a special union meeting in Laster's hall and addressed by Organizer Charles Druggell of Lynn.

Dr. C. E. Harvey of Hartford, Conn., says, "I have prescribed **QUINONA** for the past two years in many cases where a patient's health was in a general run-down condition and have failed to find one case where the results were otherwise than very satisfactory."

ALL DRUGGISTS

THE QUINONA COMPANY

1 Hartford St., Boston, Mass.

MAUD ROBINSON.

always get her voter.

ALBERT H. ENTWISTLE, Clerk.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-28-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

the same diseases with-
out intervention.

FOR INCORPORATION.

A LABOR STUDENT WHO OPPOSES A POPULAR UNIONISM.

Portland, Me., Sept. 17. (Special Correspondence.)

Owing to suggestions made by the attorneys for the coal trust before the coal strike commission the old question of the incorporation of labor unions has again assumed interest. The usual opposition to incorporation is exhibited by the labor leaders, and if we are to believe the press dispatches Charles Darrow, the attorney for the miners, has used unparliamentary language in denouncing the suggestion. However, I am a believer in incorporation, and I do not believe the last word has yet been uttered on this question.

Workingmen should not permit their well founded prejudices against corporate methods of warfare to blind them to the inherent strength of the corporate structure itself, and they may well ask themselves, "If the corporation has proved itself such an effective agent in perfecting and consolidating the power of capitalists, why would it not prove equally effective in consolidating the power of workmen and enabling such power to be used to the greatest advantage?"

There are a great many reasons why the existing form of labor organization is incompetent to successfully cope with the united power of corporate capital. First and foremost, the tendency is now very marked to make the settlement of labor disputes purely a question of law. The courts are almost invariably appealed to to take a hand in such matters and always in such a way as to practically destroy the old fighting power of the union, and it may be safely asserted that no great strike can ever again take place in this country without the courts being called on to render decisions on points which will positively settle the matter in dispute one way or the other. It is not desirable that these points submitted to the courts should have any bearing on the real merits of the case itself, but they will nevertheless, as in the past, have such a bearing on the main issue that a court decision will effectively tie the hands of one or the other party to the dispute and render submission on the merits of the case inevitable.

Now, in considering this legal aspect of matters industrial it must not be forgotten that the corporation—not any particular corporation nor any particular association of individuals, but the corporate structure itself—is solidly entrenched in our laws. The highest legal and legislative ability in the nation has been for years devoted to perfecting corporate methods of conducting business and bringing the laws of the country into conformity with such methods. Practically speaking there is no longer any branch of law that is worth serious attention from an able mind save corporation law. A thorough knowledge of corporation law is the very highest recommendation to a place on the bench, and our higher courts are almost invariably presided over by former corporation attorneys.

What more natural, then, that of two parties appearing in court for a decision on matters of vital import to each, one party being a corporation and the other merely a private individual or ordinary partnership, the corporation should get the better of it? It is not at all necessary to assume the judges to be venal or corrupt or even blindly prejudiced. It is only necessary to consider their habits, modes of thought and the environment in which they have been nurtured, together with the fact that the laws which they must apply to the cases on which they are asked to pass judgment have been devised and passed at the instance of corporations and for the express purpose of facilitating the corporate administration of trade and industry.

The corporation furnishes the most perfect machinery for the conduct of large undertakings ever devised by man, and it is strongly entrenched in our laws. These are the leading facts which should command the principle of incorporation to labor organizations as a good one to follow. It being practically certain that the disputes between workingmen and their employers are in the future to be decided in the courts, workingmen should put themselves in a position to maintain the same standing in court as their opponents, as well as to take advantage of laws which have been enacted in the interest of their opponents. It is well known that labor organizations as such have been absolutely denied the right to appear and maintain proceedings in a court of equity as against a capitalistic corporation for the sole and only reason that the labor organizations were not incorporated, the court holding that an unincorporated association has no standing in court. Incorporation would certainly give labor organizations an unquestioned legal standing in the courts and to that extent would enable them to meet their opponents on equal footing. If their present disabilities are of another nature, that fact would then quickly disclose itself.

Another feature of importance is that incorporation would enable the unions to better control the conditions of competition than at present. Owing to the consolidation of industry and the constantly decreasing number of corporations workingmen are compelled to seek work from a constantly lessening number of employers. Thus while the competition for work in the ranks of workingmen is as keen as ever the competition for employers is growing less every day, and if the present development proceeds unrestricted it is not hard to predict the arrival of the day when workingmen in a particular

THE WAGES OF TWO.

A Striking Contrast in the Compensation of the Nation's Servants.

(Special Correspondence.)

On the last day of the year 1902 I read the following under the head of "Lumber Items" in the Colorado Springs Gazette:

OLD SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.
Herman Hertzel committed suicide in his room at 122 Lawrence street this morning. Hertzel was an old soldier unable to work, and his pension of \$6 a month did not provide for him. He applied for aid at the county hospital this morning, but was refused. His condition as preyed upon his mind that he returned to his home and shot himself.

This morning I read that Representative Bristow of New York had introduced a bill in congress to raise the pensioners' wages from \$30,000 a year to \$100,000, and I felt that I must remonstrate with him.

I really do think, Mr. Bristow, that you have asked for the president an unnecessary increase of wages. To be sure, kerosene oil has gone up 3 cents a gallon and coal is very high and so is meat, but all this may be changed by the time your bill could take effect. We shall see to the rent, so that the president need not worry about that, and several other small matters. If at any time his family should be in want and find they can't possibly squeeze along on \$50,000 a year, \$1,100 a month, \$1,040 per week, \$138 a day, I'll agree to go around with a subscription paper and collect enough to keep them from freezing or starving or staying home from school for want of clothes.

There is a large discrepancy between \$50,000 a year and \$6 a month. If you are anxious to do a benevolent deed or if the national treasury is suffering from plethora suppose you introduce a bill to keep old soldiers from committing suicide by increasing their pensions to an amount large enough to live on. I wouldn't ask that they have \$100,000 a year. I think that would be somewhat extravagant. Nor would I ask even that it be \$50,000, but make it enough to get the soldier a comfortable home with plenty of food and clothing.

Mr. Mitchell, so I have heard (I hope it is not true), testified before the coal commission that \$620 a year was a decent wage. There, again, is a large discrepancy—\$50,000 for a president and \$600 for a miner.

I advise you not to insist on this, Mr. Bristow. As a citizen of Colorado (you know women vote out here and they will, in your state before many years) I object very, very strongly to any increase in my share of government expense. I pay all its worth to the law and more too, I sometimes think.

It is not well to press this matter. You know when a thing becomes too expensive people decide to do without it altogether, and they might begin to think that a hundred thousand dollar a year president was an unnecessary luxury.

Wants Unions to Incorporate.
Representative Edwin Hallowell has introduced a resolution in the Connecticut legislature demanding that labor unions of the state become incorporated. This is the first step in a plan to make them responsible bodies and is the result of the Waterbury strike. If the resolution is favorably reported bills will be introduced making unions responsible for not damages instigated by their members. Unions will also be held liable to damages for conspiracy to injure private business. A bill drawn by State Attorney William H. Williams of Derby, which was introduced in the legislature, makes all towns, cities and boroughs in Connecticut liable for damages to private property or injury causing death resulting from mob violence within their limits. Both the damages thus obtained and the cost of militia services, if rendered, are to be defrayed by a special per capita tax on all males between the ages of twenty-one and seventy residing in the town at the time of such mob violence. The intent of the bill is to make the participants in mob violence financially responsible for the damage they cause and all other male residents likewise responsible for not aiding the police to suppress the rioters.

The Photo Engravers.
The proposition to harmonize the two national organizations of photo engravers contemplates a referendum in the International Typographical union and the photo engravers' unions as to the wisdom of a separate international organization of the photo engravers to be formed at a convention of representatives of all the engravers' locals in the country after the plan shall have been agreed to. The I. T. U. is to surrender jurisdiction over the engravers, but there is to be a compact that will insure friendly trade relations between the two bodies.

Machinists Will Ask Increase.
Machinists in Cook county, Ill., will ask for an increase in wages of 5 per cent, beginning May 1. The officers of the district council, which is composed of the eighteen unions of machinists in Cook county, have submitted the proposition for the increase to the rank and file of those organizations for approval. With the proposition asking an increase in wages is also one looking to the bettering of their present apprenticeship laws and a plan to reduce the number of hours of work instead of number of employees in dull seasons.

Want a Nine Hour Day.
The Metal Polishers, Buffers and Patiners' union is preparing to inaugurate a movement for a nine hour day throughout the country and a minimum wage scale. The manufacturers of chandeliers and plumbing supplies in Chicago have granted the nine hour day, as have the manufacturers in New York and Boston. Nicholas Dutle, the national president of the organization is busy organizing the men in the smaller cities.

Organization in Pittsburgh.
The campaign of organization inaugurated in Pittsburgh several weeks ago by organizers of the American Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists, Allied Metal Mechanics, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and other organizations has been very successful. A large number of new members has been added to the Pittsburgh unions and six or eight new unions have been started. Among these are three unions of machinists, one of electrical workers, one of pipe fitters and fitters, one of drill pressmen and one of allied metal mechanics.

The campaign is just getting fairly started, and it is expected that before it is ended thousands of new members will have been added to the ranks of organized labor in the Pittsburgh district.

Shows His Ignorance of and Prejudice Against Trades Unions.
The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman said some things about American workingmen from the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist church, New York, which he should have been ashamed to utter.

"The average workingman of this decade," declared the preacher, "is trying to do as poor work as he can, and is trying to get as much as possible for what he does." And then follows an assault on the labor unions, which, according to Dr. Eckman, "will not permit a man to do his best."

If some workingman were to rise at a labor meeting and say that "the average preacher of this decade is trying to do as poor work as he can," what would everybody of sense think of him? Simply that he was a very foolish workingman, remarkably ignorant on the subject of preachers and burdened with a strong prejudice against them.

The average workingman has a conscience and a desire to excel and succeed, and so far from its being true that the labor unions will not permit a man to do his best, the best workmen are gathered in unions. The "scab" is commonly an inferior workman, often with bad habits added to incapacity.

That the "average workingman" is trying to get as much as possible for what he does is not to be denied. But is that a crime? Is he not justified on business principles in getting the best price obtainable for what he has to sell—his labor?

The more the "average workingman" gets for what he does, Dr. Eckman, the better for you and for everybody, because high rewards for labor mean a high standard of living, of civilization.

Thanks chiefly to the labor unions, which have so many enemies—some in the pulpit, unfortunately, where they should have only friends—wages are kept up and kept rising in this country. The unions maintain and increase not alone the wages of their own members, but the wages of workmen in general, even of workmen who are false to the interests of labor and fight the unions.

The whole country owes a great debt to organized labor, for in battling for its own rights it renders a profoundly valuable service to the entire community.—New York American.

Two Things Settled.
The whole people are in a most serious mood regarding the rights, the duties and the dangers of labor organizations. In the uncertainties that beset the subject two things are plain—labor unions have come to stay; they will grow rather than diminish.

They call for the wisest guidance if they are really to build up the American workingman and not to destroy the great characteristic of American citizenship while they are struggling miserably to gain the strength of compact organization. Every great movement in a democracy must be tested at last by its influence on the individual. The care of classes is the business of older and less efficient social systems. The normal nurture and the free development of the individual are the marks of democracy. There is no more urgent demand for wise leadership in the world than the demand for wise leadership of organized labor today.—World's Work.

Organization in Pittsburgh.
The campaign of organization inaugurated in Pittsburgh several weeks ago by organizers of the American Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists, Allied Metal Mechanics, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and other organizations has been very successful. A large number of new members has been added to the Pittsburgh unions and six or eight new unions have been started. Among these are three unions of machinists, one of electrical workers, one of pipe fitters and fitters, one of drill pressmen and one of allied metal mechanics.

The campaign is just getting fairly started, and it is expected that before it is ended thousands of new members will have been added to the ranks of organized labor in the Pittsburgh district.

Shows His Ignorance of and Prejudice Against Trades Unions.
The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman said some things about American workingmen from the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist church, New York, which he should have been ashamed to utter.

"The average workingman of this decade," declared the preacher, "is trying to do as poor work as he can, and is trying to get as much as possible for what he does." And then follows an assault on the labor unions, which, according to Dr. Eckman, "will not permit a man to do his best."

If some workingman were to rise at a labor meeting and say that "the average preacher of this decade is trying to do as poor work as he can," what would everybody of sense think of him? Simply that he was a very foolish workingman, remarkably ignorant on the subject of preachers and burdened with a strong prejudice against them.

The average workingman has a conscience and a desire to excel and succeed, and so far from its being true that the labor unions will not permit a man to do his best, the best workmen are gathered in unions. The "scab" is commonly an inferior workman, often with bad habits added to incapacity.

That the "average workingman" is trying to get as much as possible for what he does is not to be denied. But is that a crime? Is he not justified on business principles in getting the best price obtainable for what he has to sell—his labor?

The more the "average workingman" gets for what he does, Dr. Eckman, the better for you and for everybody, because high rewards for labor mean a high standard of living, of civilization.

Thanks chiefly to the labor unions, which have so many enemies—some in the pulpit, unfortunately, where they should have only friends—wages are kept up and kept rising in this country. The unions maintain and increase not alone the wages of their own members, but the wages of workmen in general, even of workmen who are false to the interests of labor and fight the unions.

The whole country owes a great debt to organized labor, for in battling for its own rights it renders a profoundly valuable service to the entire community.—New York American.

Two Things Settled.
The whole people are in a most serious mood regarding the rights, the duties and the dangers of labor organizations. In the uncertainties that beset the subject two things are plain—labor unions have come to stay; they will grow rather than diminish.

They call for the wisest guidance if they are really to build up the American workingman and not to destroy the great characteristic of American citizenship while they are struggling miserably to gain the strength of compact organization. Every great movement in a democracy must be tested at last by its influence on the individual. The care of classes is the business of older and less efficient social systems. The normal nurture and the free development of the individual are the marks of democracy. There is no more urgent demand for wise leadership in the world than the demand for wise leadership of organized labor today.—World's Work.

Organization in Pittsburgh.
The campaign of organization inaugurated in Pittsburgh several weeks ago by organizers of the American Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists, Allied Metal Mechanics, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and other organizations has been very successful. A large number of new members has been added to the Pittsburgh unions and six or eight new unions have been started. Among these are three unions of machinists, one of electrical workers, one of pipe fitters and fitters, one of drill pressmen and one of allied metal mechanics.

The campaign is just getting fairly started, and it is expected that before it is ended thousands of new members will have been added to the ranks of organized labor in the Pittsburgh district.

Shows His Ignorance of and Prejudice Against Trades Unions.
The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman said some things about American workingmen from the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist church, New York, which he should have been ashamed to utter.

"The average workingman of this decade," declared the preacher, "is trying to do as poor work as he can, and is trying to get as much as possible for what he does." And then follows an assault on the labor unions, which, according to Dr. Eckman, "will not permit a man to do his best."

If some workingman were to rise at a labor meeting and say that "the average preacher of this decade is trying to do as poor work as he can," what would everybody of sense think of him? Simply that he was a very foolish workingman, remarkably ignorant on the subject of preachers and burdened with a strong prejudice against them.

The average workingman has a conscience and a desire to excel and succeed, and so far from its being true that the labor unions will not permit a man to do his best, the best workmen are gathered in unions. The "scab" is commonly an inferior workman, often with bad habits added to incapacity.

That the "average workingman" is trying to get as much as possible for what he does is not to be denied. But is that a crime? Is he not justified on business principles in getting the best price obtainable for what he has to sell—his labor?

The more the "average workingman" gets for what he does, Dr. Eckman, the better for you and for everybody, because high rewards for labor mean a high standard of living, of civilization.

Thanks chiefly to the labor unions, which have so many enemies—some in the pulpit, unfortunately, where they should have only friends—wages are kept up and kept rising in this country. The unions maintain and increase not alone the wages of their own members, but the wages of workmen in general, even of workmen who are false to the interests of labor and fight the unions.

The whole country owes a great debt to organized labor, for in battling for its own rights it renders a profoundly valuable service to the entire community.—New York American.

Two Things Settled.
The whole people are in a most serious mood regarding the rights, the duties and the dangers of labor organizations. In the uncertainties that beset the subject two things are plain—labor unions have come to stay; they will grow rather than diminish.

They call for the wisest guidance if they are really to build up the American workingman and not to destroy the great characteristic of American citizenship while they are struggling miserably to gain the strength of compact organization. Every great movement in a democracy must be tested at last by its influence on the individual. The care of classes is the business of older and less efficient social systems. The normal nurture and the free development of the individual are the marks of democracy. There is no more urgent demand for wise leadership in the world than the demand for wise leadership of organized labor today.—World's Work.

Organization in Pittsburgh.
The campaign of organization inaugurated in Pittsburgh several weeks ago by organizers of the American Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists, Allied Metal Mechanics, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and other organizations has been very successful. A large number of new members has been added to the Pittsburgh unions and six or eight new unions have been started. Among these are three unions of machinists, one of electrical workers, one of pipe fitters and fitters, one of drill pressmen and one of allied metal mechanics.

The campaign is just getting fairly started, and it is expected that before it is ended thousands of new members will have been added to the ranks of organized labor in the Pittsburgh district.

Shows His Ignorance of and Prejudice Against Trades Unions.
The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman said some things about American workingmen from the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist church, New York, which he should have been ashamed to utter.

"The average workingman of this decade," declared the preacher, "is trying to do as poor work as he can, and is trying to get as much as possible for what he does." And then follows an assault on the labor unions, which, according to Dr. Eckman, "will not permit a man to do his best."

If some workingman were to rise at a labor meeting and say that "the average preacher of this decade is trying to do as poor work as he can," what would everybody of sense think of him? Simply that he was a very foolish workingman, remarkably ignorant on the subject of preachers and burdened with a strong prejudice against them.

The average workingman has a conscience and a desire to excel and succeed, and so far from its being true that the labor unions will not permit a man to do his best, the best workmen are gathered in unions. The "scab" is commonly an inferior workman, often with bad habits added to incapacity.

That the "average workingman" is trying to get as much as possible for what he does is not to be denied. But is that a crime? Is he not justified on business principles in getting the best price obtainable for what he has to sell—his labor?

The more the "average workingman" gets for what he does, Dr. Eckman, the better for you and for everybody, because high rewards for labor mean a high standard of living, of civilization.

Thanks chiefly to the labor unions, which have so many enemies—some in the pulpit, unfortunately, where they should have only friends—wages are kept up and kept rising in this country. The unions maintain and increase not alone the wages of their own members, but the wages of workmen in general, even of workmen who are false to the interests of labor and fight the unions.

The whole country owes a great debt to organized labor, for in battling for its own rights it renders a profoundly valuable service to the entire community.—New York American.

Two Things Settled.
The whole people are in a most serious mood regarding the rights, the duties and the dangers of labor organizations. In the uncertainties that beset the subject two things are plain—labor unions have come to stay; they will grow rather than diminish.

They call for the wisest guidance if they are really to build up the American workingman and not to destroy the great characteristic of American citizenship while they are struggling miserably to gain the strength of compact organization. Every great movement in a democracy must be tested at last by its influence on the individual. The care of classes is the business of older and less efficient social systems. The normal nurture and the free development of the individual are the marks of democracy. There is no more urgent demand for wise leadership in the world than the demand for wise leadership of organized labor today.—World's Work.

Organization in Pittsburgh.
The campaign of organization inaugurated in Pittsburgh several weeks ago by organizers of the American Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists, Allied Metal Mechanics, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and other organizations has been very successful. A large number of new members has been added to the Pittsburgh unions and six or eight new unions have been started. Among these are three unions of machinists, one of electrical workers, one of pipe fitters and fitters, one of drill pressmen and one of allied metal mechanics.

The campaign is just getting fairly started, and it is expected that before it is ended thousands of new members will have been added to the ranks of organized labor in the Pittsburgh district.

Shows His Ignorance of and Prejudice Against Trades Unions.
The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman said some things about American workingmen from the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist church, New York, which he should have been ashamed to utter.

"The average workingman of this decade," declared the preacher, "is trying to do as poor work as he can, and is trying to get as much as possible for what he does." And then follows an assault on the labor unions, which, according to Dr. Eckman, "will not permit a man to do his best."

If some workingman were to rise at a labor meeting and say that "the average preacher of this decade is trying to do as poor work as he can," what would everybody of sense think of him? Simply that he was a very foolish workingman, remarkably ignorant on the subject of preachers and burdened with a strong prejudice against them.

The average workingman has a conscience and a desire to excel and succeed, and so far from its being true that the labor unions will not permit a man to do his best, the best workmen are gathered in unions. The "scab" is commonly an inferior workman, often with bad habits added to incapacity.

That the "average workingman" is trying to get as much as possible for what he does is not to be denied. But is that a crime? Is he not justified on business principles in getting the best price obtainable for what he has to sell—his labor?

The more the "average workingman" gets for what he does, Dr. Eckman, the better for you and for everybody, because high rewards for labor mean a high standard of living, of civilization.

Thanks chiefly to the labor unions, which have so many enemies—some in the pulpit, unfortunately, where they should have only friends—wages are kept up and kept rising in this country. The unions maintain and increase not alone the wages of their own members, but the wages of workmen in general, even of workmen who are false to the interests of labor and fight the unions.

The whole country owes a great debt to organized labor, for in battling for its own rights it renders a profoundly valuable service to the entire community.—New York American.

Two Things Settled.
The whole people are in a most serious mood regarding the rights, the duties and the dangers of labor organizations. In the uncertainties that beset the subject two things are plain—labor unions have come to stay; they will grow rather than diminish.

They call for the wisest guidance if they are really to build up the American workingman and not to destroy the great characteristic of American citizenship while they are struggling miserably to gain the strength of compact organization. Every great movement in a democracy must be tested at last by its influence on the individual. The care of classes is the business of older and less efficient social systems. The normal nurture and the free development of the individual are the marks of democracy. There is no more urgent demand for wise leadership in the world than the demand for wise leadership of organized labor today.—World's Work.

Organization in Pittsburgh.
The campaign of organization inaugurated in Pittsburgh several weeks ago by organizers of the American Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists, Allied Metal Mechanics, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and other organizations has been very successful. A large number of new members has been added to the Pittsburgh unions and six or eight new unions have been started. Among these are three unions of machinists, one of electrical workers, one of pipe fitters and fitters, one of drill pressmen and one of allied metal mechanics.

The campaign is just getting fairly started, and it is expected that before it is ended thousands of new members will have been added to the ranks of organized labor in the Pittsburgh district.

Shows His Ignorance of and Prejudice Against Trades Unions.
The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman said some things about American workingmen from the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist church, New York, which he should have been ashamed to utter.

"The average workingman of this decade," declared the preacher, "is trying to do as poor work as he can, and is trying to get as much as possible for what he does." And then follows an assault on the labor unions, which, according to Dr. Eckman, "will not permit a man to do his best."

If some workingman were to rise at a labor meeting and say that "the average preacher of this decade is trying to do as poor work as he can," what would everybody of sense think of him? Simply that he was a very foolish workingman, remarkably ignorant on the subject of preachers and burdened with a strong prejudice against them.

The average workingman has a conscience and a desire to excel and succeed, and so far from its being true that the labor unions will not permit a man to do his best, the best workmen are gathered in unions. The "scab" is commonly an inferior workman, often with bad habits added to incapacity.

That the "average workingman" is trying to get as much as possible for what he does is not to be denied. But is that a crime? Is he not justified on business principles in getting the best price obtainable for what he has to sell—his labor?

The more the "average workingman" gets for what he does, Dr. Eckman, the better for you and for everybody, because high rewards for labor mean a high standard of living, of civilization.

Thanks chiefly to the labor unions, which have so many enemies—some in the pulpit, unfortunately, where they should have only friends—wages are kept up and kept rising in this country. The unions maintain and increase not alone the wages of their own members, but the wages of workmen in general, even of workmen who are false to the interests of labor and fight the unions.

The whole country owes a great debt to organized labor, for in battling for its own rights it renders a profoundly valuable service to the entire community.—New York American.

Two Things Settled.
The whole people are in a most serious mood regarding the rights, the duties and the dangers of labor organizations. In the uncertainties that beset the subject two things are plain—labor unions have come to stay; they will grow rather than diminish.

They call for the wisest guidance if they are really to build up the American workingman and not to destroy the great characteristic of American citizenship while they are struggling miserably to gain the strength of compact organization. Every great movement in a democracy must be tested at last by its influence on the individual. The care of classes is the business of older and less efficient social systems. The normal nurture and the free development of the individual are the marks of democracy. There is no more urgent demand for wise leadership in the world than the demand for wise leadership of organized labor today.—World's Work.

Organization in Pittsburgh.
The campaign of organization inaugurated in Pittsburgh several weeks ago by organizers of the American Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists, Allied Metal Mechanics, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and other organizations has been very successful. A large number of new members has been added to the Pittsburgh unions and six or eight new unions have been started. Among these are three unions of machinists, one of electrical workers, one of pipe fitters and fitters, one of drill pressmen and one of allied metal mechanics.

The campaign is just getting fairly started, and it is expected that before it is ended thousands of new members will have been added to the ranks of organized labor in the Pittsburgh district.

Shows His Ignorance of and Prejudice Against Trades Unions.
The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman said some things about American workingmen from the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist church, New York, which he should have been ashamed to utter.

"The average workingman of this decade," declared the preacher, "is trying to do as poor work as he can, and is trying to get as much as possible for what he does." And then follows an assault on the labor unions, which, according to Dr. Eckman, "will not permit a man to do his best."

If some workingman were to rise at a labor meeting and say that "the average preacher of this decade is trying to do as poor work as he can," what would everybody of sense think of him? Simply that he was a very foolish workingman, remarkably ignorant on the subject of preachers and burdened with a strong prejudice against them.

The average workingman has a conscience and a desire to excel and succeed, and so far from its being true that the labor unions will not permit a man to do his best, the best workmen are gathered in unions. The "scab" is commonly an inferior workman, often with bad habits added to incapacity.

That the "average workingman" is trying to get as much as possible for what he does is not to be denied. But is that a crime? Is he not justified on business principles in getting the best price obtainable for what he has to sell—his labor?

The more the "average workingman" gets for what he does, Dr. Eckman, the better for you and for everybody, because high rewards for labor mean a high standard of living, of civilization.

Thanks chiefly to the labor unions, which have so many enemies—some in the pulpit, unfortunately, where they should have only friends—wages are kept up and kept rising in this country. The unions maintain and increase not alone the wages of their own members, but the wages of workmen in general, even of workmen who are false to the interests of labor and fight the unions.

The whole country owes a great debt to organized labor, for in battling for its own rights it renders a profoundly valuable service to the entire community.—New York American.

Two Things Settled.
The whole people are in a most serious mood regarding the rights, the duties and the dangers of labor organizations. In the uncertainties that beset the subject two things are plain—labor unions have come to stay; they will grow rather than diminish.

They call for the wisest guidance if they are really to build up the American workingman and not to destroy the great characteristic of American citizenship while they are struggling miserably to gain the strength of compact organization. Every great movement in a democracy must be tested at last by its influence on the individual. The care of classes is the business of older and less efficient social systems. The normal nurture and the free development of the individual are the marks of democracy. There is no more urgent demand for wise leadership in the world than the demand for wise leadership of organized labor today.—World's Work.

Organization in Pittsburgh.
The campaign of organization inaugurated in Pittsburgh several weeks ago by organizers of the American Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists, Allied Metal Mechanics, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and other organizations has been very successful. A large number of new members has been added to the Pittsburgh unions and six or eight new unions have been started. Among these are three unions of machinists, one of electrical workers, one of pipe fitters and fitters, one of drill pressmen and one of allied metal mechanics.

The campaign is just getting fairly started, and it is expected that before it is ended thousands of new members will have been added to the ranks of organized labor in the Pittsburgh district.

Shows His Ignorance of and Prejudice Against Trades Unions.
The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman said some things about American workingmen from the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist church, New York, which he should have been ashamed to utter.

"The average workingman of this decade," declared the preacher, "is trying to do as poor work as he can, and is trying to get as much as possible for what he does." And then follows an assault on the labor unions, which, according to Dr. Eckman, "will not permit a man to do his best."

If some workingman were to rise at a labor meeting and say that "the average preacher of this decade is trying to do as poor work as he can," what would everybody of sense think of him? Simply that he was a very foolish workingman, remarkably ignorant on the subject of preachers and burdened with a strong prejudice against them.

The average workingman has a conscience and a desire to excel and succeed, and so far from its being true that the labor unions will not permit a man to do his best, the best workmen are gathered in unions. The "scab" is commonly an inferior workman, often with bad habits added to incapacity.

That the "average workingman" is trying to get as much as possible for what he does is not to be denied. But is that a crime? Is he not justified on business principles in getting the best price obtainable for what he has to sell—his labor?

The more the "average workingman" gets for what he does, Dr. Eckman, the better for you and for everybody, because high rewards for labor mean a high standard of living, of civilization.

Thanks chiefly to the labor unions, which have so many enemies—some in the pulpit, unfortunately, where they should have only friends—wages are kept up and kept rising in this country. The unions maintain and increase not alone the wages of their own members,

THE HERALD.

(Continued from the Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1864.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.
Terms: \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance; a month, 50 cents per copy, delivered by part of the city or sent by mail.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.
Communications should be addressed to
HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,
FOURTH STREET, N. H.

Telephone 57-2

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H. Post Office second class mail matter.

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1903.

The wrath of the Canadians over the acceptance by Great Britain of the American proposition for a convention of three members on each side to settle the Alaskan boundary line continues unabated. The Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg papers declare that it is a "surrender" of the Canadian case and interests, as "the only aspect of the case that will now be considered is the legal" one, and there will be "nothing for Canada" in the end in return for England's consent to the abrogation of the absurd Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as Canada expected there would be. All put together and boiled down, the statements of the several Canadian papers amount to a confession that Canada wanted a port on the Pacific coast to which it had no legal claim, and wanted it badly; and that it expected to get it in some way, up to the yielding of England to the United States in the matter of a joint convention of equal numbers on both sides, with no odd member to serve as umpire. It is not enough that England is to have the same representation on the commission as the United States; what Canada wanted was just enough British preponderance to make it reasonably sure that Canada would "get something" whether entitled to anything or not. That an equally divided commission is regarded by the Canadians as fatal to the Canadian claims, is an admission that those claims were founded not on law and equity but on bluster and fraud.

PENCIL POINTS.

Congratulations, Mr. Cortelyou.

A quarantine should be established against King Leopold and M. Giron.

The Moros would win more laurels in long distance running races than in battle.

The American peril bothers Europe now more than the yellow peril did a few years ago.

Teaching a Bible class is just a pleasant diversion for the younger Mr. Rockefeller.

John Mitchell may have his faults, but as between Mitchell and Baer give us Mitchell.

The American people learned long ago the difference between socialism and common sense.

What with Carrie Nation, Dowie and Bryan we ought not to lack for amusement next summer.

The New Year generosity of the steel trust evidently did not mark the beginning of the millennium.

Europe sometimes has to bow to our policy, but Europe gets even by sending us her paupers and criminals.

When Italy and Austria call themselves great nations the conclusion is forced upon us that it is easy to be great.

Just give her a chance at Turkey and Russia is willing to leave the American continent to the United States.

We have our own little bill against Venezuela, but we didn't deem it necessary to send a fleet of warships to collect it.

The way of the transgressor may

be hard, but he not infrequently has a pocketful of money to lighten the hardships of his road.

The republican party is burdened with both Smoot and Addicks, but better a hundred, even such as these, than one Tillman.

The German emperor would do well to learn how to govern his own diminutive garden patch before he tries to extend his sphere of influence.

A powerful navy won't be very valuable to Germany until the German gunners are able to hit what they shoot at once in a dozen times or so.

GIVE US MORE SAFETY IN RAILROAD TRAVELING.

In comparison with the large number of passengers carried on the railroads in this country the loss of life is small. But every now and then the country is shocked by a calamity which makes hundreds of hearts to mourn. The people demand express trains and the utmost possible speed, and the great competition on the various roads renders it imperative necessary on the part of the roads to furnish these time extinguishers.

On the other hand the public is entitled to every possible device which shall render these fast trains safe, and the carrying out of the instructions to the engineers, firemen, conductors and other employees engaged should be closely enforced. The reported statements of the lamented Engineer Davis, who lost his life in the recent Central New Jersey disaster, declared that it was the general custom of engineers to run past the red cautionary signal and up to the red stop signal without slackening speed, in the belief that the stop signal would change by the time it was reached; that he relied on the track being kept clear for the express, as was usually done; and that no fast express could make time if the engineer obeyed the rules strictly.

The statements are either correct or incorrect, and they can be very easily verified. Surely the public has a right to know if it is true or false how closely the railways are enforcing their own rules, to know if an engineer is impelled to risk his own life and those of the passengers in order to make time, and that he can take such risk without being called to account (to pass a red block signal light knowingly is a penal offense), whereas a failure to make time injures him as an engineer.

"If these things are so," says the New York Outlook, "then any block system that can be devised is worthless and the wonder is, not that calamities take place, but that so few are recorded. There should be a constant inspection of the actual working of railroads by state officials acting for the public safety."

It is also recommended that there should be two competent engineers in the cab, directing the work, each man being ready to look after the duties. In the case of Davis, he was alone in the cab, the fireman being ten feet away, and just at this moment the inspector got out of order and the engineer was obliged to attend to it. If he had had an assistant engineer, the probability is that this terrible calamity would not have occurred.

If an extra engineer in a cab, to be on duty half the time and on the watch the other, ever ready to make any little repairs which become necessary, will diminish the risk of the terrible accidents which now and then shock the country, let us have the extra engineer. It would certainly

SEVEN TO ONE

From reports received we figure that one bottle of Scott's Emulsion sometimes builds seven times its weight of solid, healthy flesh! Why is this so?

Because Scott's Emulsion is itself the richest and most digestible of foods.

Because Scott's Emulsion gives strong appetite.

Because Scott's Emulsion makes all good food do good—strong stomach—strong digestion.

Because Scott's Emulsion wakes up the dormant system—new life to the tissues—so that the body uses its food for bone making and flesh building.

We'll send you a little to try if you like SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

DON'T DELAY.

It is "Putting Off" Till Some Other Day that Causes so Many Sudden Deaths.

If its for the kidneys, liver, bladder or blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia, chronic constipation, or the weaknesses peculiar to women, the most efficient medicine known to the medical profession is Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and a very simple way to find out if you need it, is to put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours; if it has a sediment or a milky, cloudy appearance, if it is ropy or stringy, pale or discolored, you do not need a physician to tell you that your kidneys and bladder are badly affected.

The Rev. Theodore Hunter, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Greensburg, Ky., writes us the following:

"It gives me much pleasure to state that I have received great benefit from the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Some time ago I had a severe attack of kidney trouble, but a few bottles of 'Favorite Remedy' have entirely removed the malady."
"Favorite Remedy" speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, burning scalding pain in passing water, the stinging of linen by your urine. It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream cures Old Sores, Itches and Scaly Skin Diseases.

ly prove most efficacious in case one of them was taken suddenly ill as might be the case, then the other man would be in readiness to take charge and a great danger averted. The double wages paid would be but a mere cipher when compared with the damages assessed for losses of life and property which one of these "railroad horrors" figures up. Besides this by dividing the duties, especially on long runs, the men by relieving each other would always be fit for duty.

Fog is considered one of the worst conditions with reference to maintaining train schedules and the most dangerous weather condition with regard to collisions, rear and head on.

In the stress of heavy fogs the burden of responsibility rests heavily upon the engineer in the cab. It is a season when some gray hairs may come in a night. It is a period of straining eyes and nervous grip upon the throttle. Caution never is so much instinctive and required; nerves are never so much tested as in the situation which leaves scarcely fifty feet of clear track ahead of the guiding genius of a train. It is desirable to be as cautious as possible, and it is almost as desirable to lose no more time than is requisite to the occasion. The atmospheric influence upon the human body is against a live, wide-awake activity, either mental or physical.

Thus in the cab of the heavy passenger train that is struggling against time the man in the cab with his hand upon the lever of the throttle and his eyes upon the mist and dark ahead, has responsibilities which few men would envy. At the least, a heavy fog is the condition of conditions which throws trains off their schedules, and the condition of conditions favorable to accidents is when trains are running late and when all the usual plans and places of meeting and passing have been annulled.

We throw out these hints because we believe that the subject is well worth the attention of the railroad managements and the traveling public, who are certainly entitled to every possible safeguard which can be used to prevent accidents.—Gloucester Times.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A girl may say "no," but she knows how to retouch her negative.

It takes a strong-minded woman to convince herself that she is homely.

It makes a girl blush to think of the things that will not make her blush some day.

The beauty about a rich wife is that she can get as mad as a hornet without being called by her husband a shrew.

Married people should be as careful to pull down the curtains when they are making it up as when they are quarrelling.

HATS.

There is quite a noticeable change in the styles of men's hats for the coming spring. The stiff hats have a lower crown, wider brim, with less curve than usual. The soft hats also have a lower crown, with a much wider brim than last season. Nutria a light tan shade, is the new color for spring, taking the place of the dove shade worn last fall. Pearls and blacks will also be very popular.

Old Winter has plenty of life yet.

WRITING UNDER STRESS.

Instances Given By a Reporter of What a Man Has to Do Sometimes to Get His Story, and to Get It Written.

"I often wonder whether the average newspaper reader ever thinks of the adventure and the work and the sacrifice which it has cost men to put his news before him in time for his rolls and coffee," said a veteran newspaper reporter to a New York Commercial Advertiser writer. "In fact, I doubt whether the average reader at all suspects, what he might frequently read between the lines, that there has been such a thing as a heart-breaking stress and strain on the man who wrote the story which absorbs the whole town's interest. About stories written under adverse circumstances I could write a book including my own experiences and those which I know happened to my colleagues."

"One of the most difficult situations in which a young fellow could have been placed happened to a reporter of an evening paper at the time of the Tarrant explosion here in New York. The youngster was a promising man, as the sequel will show or he would have 'fired his job' on the spot; but he made the mistake of undertaking to work on the day his wedding was set. He showed up at the office that morning, knowing the staff was short handed, and after explaining the situation, was sent to the West Side Court, there to remain until relieved. It is necessary always to cover these courts, but as a rule little of importance ever takes place, a circumstance especially considered in handing out to him what was considered a "clinch" assignment.

"Do you remember a negro named Flanagan who escaped with one Ettinger after murdering a keeper in a jail adjoining the West Side Court? That is what our young friend stumbled into, and while he was in the act of telephoning for relief, so that he could write what he had of the story in time to appear at Old Trinity, away went the Tarrant Building, shaking up half of downtown and bringing out every reporter in reserve on every sheet in the city. There was the young man with a pretty predicament! Ordinarily he would barely have had time to turn out his yarn, run home, get into proper clothing and appear at the altar; and here he had a two-column story on his hands.

"He never flinched. He sat down one of the benches of the court, pulled out a wad of copy paper and began, in the midst of noise and rumpus and court proceedings, to write what he had. He had arranged by telephone to have an office boy, chase down to the church to explain the delay, and meantime messenger after messenger he despatched to his city editor with instalments of 'red-hot stuff' to be dashed out on the presses. Before he could be relieved he was three hours after the appointed time, the bride, the friends and the minister waiting patiently to the last minute. But that always struck me as one of the most remarkable situations that could overtake a young man.

"Perhaps the most remarkable feat ever accomplished by a reporter was that done by a fellow on a New York morning paper when the Pennsylvania Railroad's ferryboat Chicago was rammed and sunk by the City of Augusta at the foot of Cortlandt street on a November night, three years ago. The reporter was a passenger on the Chicago on his way into his office from an assignment over in New Jersey. Two men were lost that night, perhaps you remember and something like a dozen horses, besides a United States mail wagon and an express wagon, each with a valuable load. One of the first to recall that there was business in hand, even though the boat was going down, was the reporter. He never waited until the hull struck bottom. There was a truck driver alongside him as the water began rising over the main deck.

"Will you swim it?" the reporter asked.

"I'm with you," the driver said. Each lashed a life preserver about the other and jumped and struck out for the shore. Then came trouble. In the night—the accident had happened at 1.15 a. m.—the shore had seemed much closer than it really was. Also, there was a fierce ebb tide, which might carry the men past the well-lighted ferry slip and beyond to the dark and deserted wharves, where they might drown a hundred times without finding any one to help them out of the water.

"Both were powerful men and good swimmers, and after a harrowing experience landed in the ferry slip ahead of every one else. The truck driver fainted as he reached the shore from sheer exhaustion. The reporter waited until he had been carried to the bar of the Glen Island Hotel before he indulged in that weakness. Then, propped up with stimulants, he drove at a gallop to his shop and wrote for two hours un-

til the last edition had been screwed onto the presses and then they picked him up in a heap.

STAMPS CONDEMNED.

New Issue of Two-Cent Stamps to Be Recalled.

The new two-cent stamps recently issued by the postoffice department are to have a short life, for it has been decided to call them in. They have proved unsatisfactory in that the design is considered inartistic and clumsy and has been the subject of some sharp criticism from the public, which is always quick to commend or condemn new stamp issues.

The new stamp contains the head of Washington taken from the famous Stuart painting. That part of the stamp is all right but the ornamentation is heavy and gives a crowded appearance to the stamp. The department will continue the use of the Stuart face of Washington instead of the Houdin head, which is on the old stamp. A new departure in the latest issue is that the name of the head on each stamp appears below the features.

This announcement of the calling in of these two will cause a grand rush of stamp collectors for them, and there will be a premium on them at once, as soon as the order calling them in is placed.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Summer Program Will Depend Upon Result of Target Practice.

Upon the result of three months' hard work at target practice about to be undertaken will depend the summer plans of the North Atlantic squadron. The fleet is working out an elaborate and progressive set of exercises and drills, the purpose being to familiarize the officers with naval movements on a larger scale than has ever been attempted in the United States navy. The fleet has worked through the program step by step, and the three months' program now in execution will determine whether or not the gun work of the ships has been so far perfected as to warrant the beginning of the next phase, namely, a long distance cruise on fleet formation. If this work should be undertaken next summer, which Secretary Moody says is by no means certain, the North Atlantic squadron will sail directly for the Azores, and if the combined movement is successful to that point the ships may go on as far as Lisbon, but it is not intended that they shall visit northern Europe under any conditions.

It's a mistake to imagine itching piles can't be cured; a ke to suffer a day longer than y. or help. Doan's Ointment brings ir relief and permanent cure. At drug store, 50 cents.

Annual Clearance Sale of Men's Suits to close all broken lines Extra Quality and Finely Made Suits at \$7.75 and \$10.50 in Men's Sizes, and a lot of Boys' Long Pant Suits at \$5.00, to close out before stock account.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments at work in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.

We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester, Shop and Yard No. 2 Water Street.

SNOW SHOVELS. SLEIGH BELLS AXES. SKATES. Try one of our new Safety Razors. Rider & Cotton 65 MARKET STREET.

Insomnia's Cure—

Insomnia is generally caused by the overworked digestive organs trying to digest food at night which they should have done during the day. A dose of Beecham's Pills will

Soothe the Stomach

by assisting the organs to do their work and enable you to obtain Nature's Restorer—perfect sleep. Your stomach does not nourish you

with

the food you take if it is not working right. You sometimes need the gentle assistance of Beecham's Pills to help nature. If you would sleep well, work well and be well, take an occasional dose of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

If you don't know their reputation throughout the world, ask your friends.

Sold Everywhere In Boxes, 10c. and 25c.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000

OFFICERS.

CALVIN PAGE, President. JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice President. ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary. JOHN W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary. JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer. CALVIN PAGE, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. CHESTER, Executive Committee.

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Establish here about 4 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office. je17,ca1st

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Bailey & George. je17

GROCERIES—You can buy groceries, a lot of kinds of meats, provisions and vegetables at W. B. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city. cl7,ca1st

FOR SALE—Double Cylinder Taylor New Paper Press, in good condition; 1 Page Cutter; 1 Jobber. Address: Portsmouth Chronicle. F. W. Hartford.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., John T. Mallon; Vice Pres., James Lyons; Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn. Composed of delegates from all the local unions. Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble; Sec., E. W. Clark. Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.

Pres., William B. Randall; Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hunt; Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young; Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster; Sergeant Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw. Meets in Peirce hall second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons; Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson. Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman; Sec., John Molloy. Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SEEVERS, NO. 309.

Pres., John Harrington; Sec., William Dunn. Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray; Sec., Brazaard Hervey. Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison; Sec., Walter Staples. Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman; Sec., James D. Brooks. Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long; Sec., Frank Han. Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon; Sec., James McNaughton. Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Deunett; Rec. Sec., John Parsons. Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere. Conhig; Sec., Michael Leyden. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane; Sec., Eugene Sullivan. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams; Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam; Fin. Sec., John Connell. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 35 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse; Sec., James E. Chickering. Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogan; Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright; Treas., Edward Amazeen. Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

D. HINNAN D. D. S.

OFFICE, 10 MARKET SQUARE, Portsmouth, N. H.

H. TOWLE M. D.

4 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H. Office Hours: 10 to 4 and 7 to 9

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.

Residence 98 State St. Office 26 Congress St. Portsmouth, N. H.

IT DEALS DEATH.

Cyclone Sinks Steamer On A Southern River.

Seventeen Persons Are Known To Have Been Drowned.

Neither Passengers Nor Crew Received Warning Of Their Danger.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 17.—A cyclone struck the passenger steamer Olive, which plies between Franklin, Va., and Edenton, N. C., at 9.30 last night and sent her to the bottom of Chowan river. Seventeen persons are known to have been drowned and others, who were rescued, are in a serious condition.

The whirlwind which struck the Olive threw her over on her beam ends and when she righted, it was only to sink from the water she had taken.

The majority of the passengers and crew were below at the time and there was no opportunity to reach the pilot house which was the only portion left above water. In it were standing, waist deep, Capt. George H. Withy and 5 others, and these were saved.

WINTER HOLDS SWAY.

Snow And Ice Have Complete Control Of Cape Breton.

Sydney, Cape Breton, Feb. 17.—Advices received here report that the worst snow storm in years in the northern part of Cape Breton has been raging for three days. All trains on the Intercolonial railway between McKinnon's Harbor and Point Tupper have been cancelled, as the drifts are level with the car windows.

At Antigonish and Cape North the snow is 11 and 12 feet deep, but the crust is so hard that traveling is easy. All the lakes are frozen solid and are continually used for travel in preference to the roads.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Workman's Carelessness Is The Cause Of Two Deaths.

Bowie, Arizona, Feb. 17.—At the Buckeye mine, 9 miles south of here, today, 2 men were killed, 2 seriously injured and a number of others slightly injured as the result of an explosion of dynamite.

One of the men was thawing out frozen dynamite and dropped it into a bucket of hot water. The explosion which followed was deafening.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

The University Club Tenders Him A Reception.

Concord, Feb. 17.—The University club of this city gave a reception to-night in honor of Gov. Bachelder, who is a member of the club.

Tomorrow afternoon in the Doric hall at the state house, the governor will give a reception to the people of the state and in the evening the inaugural ball will be held.

VESSELS RETURNED.

Venezuelan Craft Once More In Possession Of Owners.

Puerto Cabello, Feb. 17.—The German commodore yesterday returned to their Venezuelan owners 15 fishing craft and schooners which had been captured by the German warships. The Vineta is still here.

LORD BERESEFORD ACCEPTS.

He Will Take Command Of British Channel Squadron.

London, Feb. 17.—It was stated tonight that Lord Charles Beresford had accepted the command of the Channel squadron. This will necessitate his retirement from parliament.

GARFIELD NOMINATED.

President Names Him For A Department Position.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of James Rudolph Garfield of Ohio as commissioner of cor-

porations in the department of commerce and labor.

OUR WEST INDIAN STRONGHOLDS.

The arrangement for naval stations which is about to be consummated with the Cuban government will complete, until the inevitable taking over of the Danish islands (which may come within a year and may not come for twenty years), the circle of our possessions and occupied points in the West Indies. The word "circle" is advisedly used, for the line of our posts is, roughly, a ring. In this line it is fair to include Colon, which by the terms of the treaty with Colombia which is now pending in the senate, will be available at least for American occupancy in an emergency, and which we shall have the right to fortify. The circle, beginning at Key West, which is already a first-class naval station of the utmost strategic importance, proceeds to Bahia Honda (deep bay), forty-five miles west of Havana. Thence it swings around through the Yucatan Channel and the Caribbean Sea to Colon, enveloping Guantanamo on the southeast coast of Cuba, one of the best spots for a naval station in the world. From Colon it goes to Culebra, east of Porto Rico, and thence back via San Juan to the starting point.

This chain, though marred and invaded by the British possessions in the Bahamas and Jamaica, will when fortified provide the United States with so strong a defensive hold upon the West Indies that no foreign power, unless it were Great Britain, could ever think of menacing it; and a war between the United States and Great Britain is practically impossible. The circle will include six points at least of great strategic importance, outside of the domain which was ours in 1898, which we shall have the right to fortify, namely: Bahia Honda, consolidating the command of the Yucatan Passage, looking toward Havana, and enabling us to maintain the foothold necessary to carry out our promise to protect Cuba against foreign foes and domestic disturbers; Guantanamo, already a stronghold, which directly commands the western part of the Caribbean Sea and indirectly the Windward Passage, and overlooks the eastern end of Cuba; Colon, which defends the Panama Canal and will form our outpost toward South America; Culebra, which, in default of St. Thomas, is the door that may close the Virgin Passage to the Caribbean and the isthmus, and San Juan in the north and Ponce in the south of Porto Rico, commanding the Mona Passage and the eastern half of the Caribbean. This chain of future fortresses, it is needless to say, gives our nation a position in the Western Hemisphere which enthusiasts only could have dreamed of prior to the events of 1898.

The arrangement made with Cuba in this matter is a prudent one. It would have been unwise to crowd the Cubans either at Havana or at Santiago. By taking Bahia Honda, which is capable of being made into a first-class harbor, with a completely landlocked bay and a perfectly defensible narrow entrance, where no commercial interests exist now, where there is very little population and no railway connection, we convince the Cubans that our attitude toward them is a purely defensive one. At Guantanamo twenty square miles of land are ceded outright to us, giving us a little foreign possession of some importance in itself. If there were any likelihood of hostility between the United States and Great Britain, Guantanamo would spring to the highest strategic importance. In connection with the other strong points named, it would make the abandonment of Jamaica necessary, unless the British were able to beat us on our own ground. Jamaica in such a war would be hemmed in on every side. It would emphatically be within our lines.

All these possessions are in the nature of insurance, as everybody knows. They have not been gained for the sake of aggression. They are a gage of the peace and security of the Western world.—New York Mail and Express.

Concord, Feb. 17.—Very little business was transacted in the house this morning. Mr. Remick of Littleton presented in a new form a question from the legislature to the supreme court inquiring whether the late Gov. Ramsdell had a legal right to execute the contract of May, 1897, with Horace Cummings of Washington, to act as the state's attorney in the collection of a \$280,000 war claim from the national government, at a commission of 15 per cent. The house adopted the resolution as its new form. The act providing for the taking of the testimony of non-resident directors in New Hampshire corporations and for the production of corporate books and papers, etc., was passed by the senate at 12.35 o'clock. Judge Calvin Page continued the fight in opposition to the very last but there was no roll-call on the final passage. The legislative committee on liquor laws closed its series of public hearings today. The speakers were Rev. J. G. Robinson of Dover, who has been prominent in the enforcement of the present liquor laws in that city and Rev. Raymond Calkins of Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. Robinson expressed the opinion that prohibition could be enforced throughout the state and Mr. Calkins asked the committee to consider the recommendation of the committee of fifty and give the entire control of the retail liquor traffic into the hands of state authorities.

At a public meeting this evening Mr. Calkins spoke again. The other speakers were Rev. Edwin Blake of Lebanon and State Secretary Warren of the Y. M. C. A.

BY STATE SENATE

Upper Branch Approves Corporation Bill.

Committee On Liquor Laws Held Last Public Hearing.

Rev. Mr. Robinson Thinks Prohibition Can Be Made To Prohibit.

Concord, Feb. 17.—Very little business was transacted in the house this morning.

Mr. Remick of Littleton presented in a new form a question from the legislature to the supreme court inquiring whether the late Gov. Ramsdell had a legal right to execute the contract of May, 1897, with Horace Cummings of Washington, to act as the state's attorney in the collection of a \$280,000 war claim from the national government, at a commission of 15 per cent.

The house adopted the resolution as its new form.

The act providing for the taking of the testimony of non-resident directors in New Hampshire corporations and for the production of corporate books and papers, etc., was passed by the senate at 12.35 o'clock. Judge Calvin Page continued the fight in opposition to the very last but there was no roll-call on the final passage.

The legislative committee on liquor laws closed its series of public hearings today. The speakers were Rev. J. G. Robinson of Dover, who has been prominent in the enforcement of the present liquor laws in that city and Rev. Raymond Calkins of Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. Robinson expressed the opinion that prohibition could be enforced throughout the state and Mr. Calkins asked the committee to consider the recommendation of the committee of fifty and give the entire control of the retail liquor traffic into the hands of state authorities.

At a public meeting this evening Mr. Calkins spoke again. The other speakers were Rev. Edwin Blake of Lebanon and State Secretary Warren of the Y. M. C. A.

CLOTHES.

Dear Pierrepont. That order for a (carload of) Spotless Snow Leaf from old Shorter is the kind of back talk I like. We can stand a little more of the same sort of sassings. I have told the cashier that you will draw thirty a week after this, and I want you to have a nice suit of clothes made and send the bill to the old man. Get something that won't keep people guessing whether you follow the orse or do buck and wing dancing for a living. Your taste in clothes seems to be lasting longer than the rest of your college education. You looked like a young widow who had raised the second crop of daisies over the deceased when you were in here last week.

Of course, clothes don't make the man, but they make all of him except his hands and face during business hours, and that's a pretty considerable area of the human animal. A dirty shirt may hide a pure heart, but it seldom covers a clean skin. If you look as if you had slept in your clothes, most people will jump to the conclusion that you have, and you will never get to know them well enough to explain that your head is so full of noble thoughts, that you haven't time to bother with the dandruff on your shoulders. And if you wear blue and white striped pants and a red necktie, you will find it difficult to get close enough to a deacon to be invited to say grace at a dinner, even if you never play for anything except coffee or beans.

Appearances are deceitful, I know, but so long as they are, there's nothing like having them deceive for us instead of against us. I've seen a ten cent shave and a five-cent shirt get a thousand-dollar job, and a cigarette and a pint of champagne knock the bottom out of a million-dollar pork corner. Four or five years ago little Jim Jackson had the bears in the provision pit hibernating and lying on their own fat till one morning the day after he had run the price of mess pork up to twenty dollars and nailed it there, some one saw him drinking a small bottle just before he went on 'Change, and told it round among the brokers on the floor. The bears thought Jim must have had bad news, so they braced up at that time in the morning, so they perked up and everlastingly sold the mess pork market down through the bottom of the pit to solid earth. There wasn't even

THINK IT OVER.

Something You Can See in Any Restaurant or Cafe.

A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching cran crackers or gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food-ranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee, and many other good things are rank poisons, but these "adventurous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity, any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydro-chloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels and in fact are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly and thus giving a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at 11 hours and all kinds of food—the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents or full sized packages and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, would say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the best popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

grease spot left of that corner when he got through. As it happened, he hadn't had any bad news; he just took the drink because he felt pretty good, and things were coming his way.

From "Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," by George Horace Lorimer. By permission of Small, Maynard and Company, Publishers Boston, Mass.

Velox and developing machine demonstrations at the fair matinee this afternoon.

COUNTY FAIR COMING.

The County Fair will be presented at Music hall, Feb. 26. Neil Burgess positively appearing in his original role of Abigail Prue. Three imported acre horses are used in the rare cone and both jockeys and animals show an exuberant zeal in this mimic struggle, that had necessitated emphatic lecturing and constant rehearsal for producing the required result. As soon as they strike the revolving stage, and begin moving, the horses are seized with an all too natural spirit of emulation, the riders also feeling the spur of rivalry a little more than is requisite. It is fairly possible for the last man and mount to win, and it has taxed all the stage manager's disciplinarian energy to check a genuine scramble for first place. Tim and Cold Moasses have to win, else Miss Abby's mortgage will not be lifted, but the others suffer awfully in holding down to the program.

For Over Sixty Years.

MRS. WILSON'S SWEET SYRUP has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, opens the gums, cleans the mouth, cures wind and colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Stubbs—"This coal famine is bound to be exaggerated in after years." Penn—"Yes, I can see some hoary great-grandfather getting up fifty years from now and relating how he had to burn his wooden leg to keep the family from freezing."

All the healing balsamic virtues of the Norway pine are concentrated in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Nature's own remedy for coughs and colds.

CHILD LABOR.

Need For Legislation On This Question All Over Our Country.

Friends of humanity will regret that the public sentiment which was instrumental in causing the legislature of Georgia to take up seriously the question of child labor in the cotton mills of the state has not been powerful enough to bring about the enactment of restrictive laws. There were times during the session when it seemed not improbable that something would be done to ameliorate the condition of these victims of an industrial economy which seems sadly out of place in this country and in the atmosphere of a Christian land. But the interests of the mill owners proving more worthy of consideration than regard for the well being of the children, the legislature has adjourned until next summer without taking action.

But the members of the Georgia legislature are not the only offenders against this first principle of justice toward the defenseless and the imposition of hardships upon those who have had no lot or hand in choosing their place in life and who cannot be held responsible for the conditions in which they find themselves. While the north may not work the little toddlers of ten or fewer years such as we are told, are worked twelve hours a day in southern factories, there are evidences enough that we are not entirely blameless in this matter. The testimony before the coal commission, for instance, has done much toward compelling the recognition of the beam in our own eye. Here the story was told of miners' children, some of them little ten-year-old girls, working in the mills at night for sums so small that they should shame the ravers and mark the parents that allowed it as lacking every spark of affection for their own.

The volumes of the census relating to manufactures, which are now being distributed, give official support to the charge that the number of women and children wage earners in various industries in the country is increased. These figures indicate a deterioration of our society that is alarming. This is confined to no section, but is true of the north and west and east as well as the south. In the leather manufacture, for instance, an increase is shown in the number of women employed in tanneries amounting to 344 per cent since the previous census, while the increase in the number of men employed was less than 25 per cent. But the number of child workers was increased by 35 per cent. The boot and shoe factories likewise show large additions to this same class of help amounting to 18 per cent in the case of the women and 86 per cent in that of children. There was at the same time a falling off in the number of males sixteen years old and over.

Until such palpable wrongs in society as these are righted "the cry of the children" of such tender years to be delivered from a bondage and the plea of the housewife to be allowed to fill her destined place in the family must not be shut out from our hearing. Such violations of nature have no place here in American society and institutions. Here we have come to look upon prosperity as our natural portion. As a matter of fact the statistics show that the volume of business and the earnings of capital and labor exceed the dreams of the most enthusiastic believers only a few years back in the possibilities of the country. The warning against sapping the coming generations of workpeople must be heeded. There is plenty of work ahead for the legislator who would restrain business cupidity and the avarice of both employer and parent in the interest of the children's well being.—Boston Transcript.


Labor In The South.

"The solution of the labor problem in the south," said Randolph S. Carpenter of Los Angeles, Cal., to a Washington Star reporter, "will be the introduction of a class of white labor found more generally in the east and far western states.

"Some one has suggested that the negroes be replaced on the farms by Filipinos, but I am afraid that would not be any improvement. All the better classes of negro labor are quitting the farms for the railroads, sawmills and other works of the kind, and there is really a scarcity of labor in some states, which must be replaced before next season. But the average Filipino will not meet the requirements. There are some Filipino laborers who would make good farmhands, but not so with the general run of them, and I believe it will be necessary for the southern planters to hold out inducements to the Swiss-Italians, who are a very industrious people. These people are utilized to a great extent on the large farms in California and give entire satisfaction. As house servants they have no superior. They are vigorous and thrifty, while the Filipino is just the opposite."

Mission of Organized Labor.

The mission of a labor organization is to better the conditions under which man suffers in this sphere with his little span of life, to drive care from the brow of toil, to keep bright the light in the eye of hope, to curtain with a smile the features of despair, to feed the hunger of the mind and the stomach, to quench the thirst for knowledge and love, to whip want from this land of plenty, to destroy despots and place liberty above greed, to make the world what nature intended it to be—an abiding place for men and man himself the brother of his fellow; to have hopes whose fruition lies this side of the grave and aspirations whose day of success looms right above the clouds; to enjoy the beautiful gifts of our common Mother Earth without paying usury to those whose only claim is possession and whose possession is maintained by a purchasable law.—Frank Thomas.



CASCARA QUININE

CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS. CURES LAGRIFFE IN 3 DAYS.

NO BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE

35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.

BE SURE TO GET HILL'S. IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

Cash Talks

EXTRACT from REPORT (1902) of REVERE STEEPLECHASE, a permanent amusement at Revere Beach, Mass.

RECEIPTS.	
June	\$8,086.28
July	12,550.64
August	13,104.24
Sept. (10 days)	4,608.92
\$38,350.08	
Expenditures	
18,507.21	
Net profits	
\$21,842.87	

The County Fair and Musical Railway another permanent amusement, has been in operation 14 years at Coney Island, netting \$132,000 in the last 3 years, and we shall build it at Revere Beach. To equip this we offer 25,000 shares of stock. The probable dividends will be large; the management is honest, and everything will bear investigation.

Do not let this chance go by without at least sending for a prospectus.

REVERE BEACH

County Fair and Musical Railway Co. (INCORPORATED).

100 Boylston St., Boston.

THE HERALD

Has The Finest

JOB PRINTING PLANT

In The City.

Finest Work Reasonable Prices.

OLIVER W. HAM.
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer
—AND—
Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance 106, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Baynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS

Anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. City country or seacoast. R. C. ANDERSON & SON, 45 Milk St. Boston.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, sour stomach, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach. Liver or bowels. Ripans Tablets. They have a powerful laxative effect, and their timely aid removes the cause of all the troubles. They get straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general tonic. The five cent packet is enough for an ordinary case. The family bottle (10 cents) contains a supply for four or five days.

ABSOLUTE FAITH.

You Can Depend Upon the Word of This Portsmouth Citizen.

He has had the experience. He has thoroughly tested the article.

He found it as represented. He has absolute faith in its merit.

Mr. George W. Lord of 44 Congress street says:—"Occasionally I had an attack of lame back and pains in the loins. One was caused from simply moving a small stand as I was retiring for the night. I felt it all through me, causing a sort of nausea, a disagreeable sensation in the head, tenderness in the loins, backache and trouble with the kidney secretions. At first the pain was acute then it settled down to a dull grinding ache. I happened to read something about Doan's Kidney Pills. The recommendations were so positive and their representations were so convincing I concluded to try them and went to Philbrick's pharmacy and got a box. I only took a few doses before they relieved me. The second night after taking them I was able to sleep soundly all the time. Soon I was quite free from the aching, lameness and other inconveniences."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people about Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you any time.

HAUGH, LADIES AND GENTS TAILOR

20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement in Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And he received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN B. ROUGHTON

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c. cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr., Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO., Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

300m Cor. State and Water Sts

FARM AND GARDEN

PRUNING ORCHARDS.

Plain Instructions in the Art—The Last of Winter the Best Time.

Very familiar are the questions "How to prune?" and "When to prune?" Many orchardists have arrived at the conclusion that it is a very easy matter.

FIGS. 1 AND 2.

to prune too much and that it requires the greatest good judgment to prune just enough.

How to Prune.—1. Never cut away more wood than is necessary to obtain the end in view. Err on the side of cutting too little rather than too much, for if too much is taken off it cannot be replaced in many years. Large crops of fruit cannot be grown on trees with a few exposed branches. 2. Cut out all dead wood as soon as it is discovered. (Summer is a good time to do this, as dead branches can then be seen at a glance.) 3. If two branches rub together so as to injure one another, the weakest should be cut away. 4. If one branch rests on the top of another, as in Fig. 1, one should be removed. 5. Head back and thin out the top rather than cut off the lower branches to bring the fruit as low as possible on account of thinning, spraying and harvesting (see Fig. 2). 6. Never remove side branches if it can be avoided. If it must be done, cut as shown at B, Fig. 3, and cover the injured parts with two coats of linseed oil paint, gas tar or grafting wax. Cover all wounds over half an inch in diameter with one of the above preservatives. 7. Remove branches that are too low or resting on the ground.

When to Prune.—The winter is generally a time of most leisure to the farmer or orchardist, and it is a good time to prune, but if the work is done in the early part of the winter more care must be given to protecting the injured parts, for with the freezing and thawing of several months the cut surface will dry in very deeply, and the longer the exposure the greater the injury. If the work can be done the last of winter, just before growth begins, the injury will be but little. The above practice will apply about equally to the apple, pear and plum, but perhaps should be applied with some variations to the peach.—S. T. Maynard, Massachusetts.

Trolley Lines and Farms.

Some of the latest trolley road enterprises are likely to be of special benefit to small towns. Most of the earlier electric roads were built parallel to steam lines, connecting only the cities and large towns already provided with railroad facilities, and directly useful to such farmers only who happened to live on or near the line of the road. But most of the main towns being already connected, there is now a tendency to branch out and secure the business of the farming towns which have never had a railroad of any kind. Already in western Massachusetts, in Connecticut and in parts of Maine new roads are branching out in all directions, bringing new life to lonely communities and serving as feeders to the steam roads and the main street lines. Many new projects are not street lines at all, but go straight over the fields and meadows, making cuts and fillings when needed at considerable cost. Such lines are capable of high speed and regular service. Many a town will enjoy good passenger facilities and often a freight, mail and express service by the construction of an electric road where a steam road could never hope to do a paying business.—American Cultivator.

Line and the Land.

Line makes the father rich and the son poor is an old saying. Line makes the nitrogen in the soil available, and if I have nitrogen there I am going to put the line in and get it out, and if my boy wants more nitrogen he can put it in.—E. B. Voorhees, New Jersey.

Good For Vermont.

The Vermont legislature contains 125 farmers, and they have formed a permanent organization to look after the interests of farmers in legislation, with the usual officers and a county committee of three from each county. Country Gentlemen.

A STAND OF GRASS.

Varying Soil Conditions Call for a Clean Cut Study.

We sow grass and clover seed upon wheat in the spring, which necessitates sowing with some of the hand operated machines or from the hand, says a New York correspondent in National Stockman. We use a hand seeder and the work has been fairly well done. But when one compares the even stand of the drill seeding there is, after all, a vast difference. Another spring I shall see to it that the fields are sowed over each way, using half of the seed at a time.

Upon fertile land every small space without clover or only partly covered means a prolific growth of weeds. A fertile soil, like civilization, has its attendant evils. The thick seeding of all slow maturing plants and a thin seeding of those cultivated or rapid growing may be laid down as a safe rule. I have seen just as good a hay crop from ten quarts of seed as from sixteen quarts where no interference was present. It is phenomenal how large a stool will grow from one seed. I would not care to risk light seeding, however. With wheat and oat seeding upon our soils the contrary seems true. Light, thin seeding of oats is far safer, particularly where clover seeding is practiced. Oats are a nurse crop for clover over a vast stretch of country and no doubt will be for a long time notwithstanding they are unsatisfactory except when very wet. Oats require about 500 pounds of water for each pound of dry matter, and while the thin seeding will draw heavily upon moisture during the ripening days the clover will have gained a strong foothold in the early growth of the plant.

Broadcast Sowing.

The oat plant does not grow rapidly at once after coming up, but it soon thickly covers the ground with its spreading clover growth. Broadcast oat seeding either by machine or hand is very unsatisfactory. All things considered, no method or machine for combined seeding compares to a disk drill.

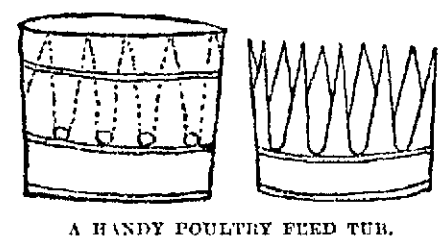
Another point: An endless waste of clover seed takes place each year by sowing upon soil not garden fitted. A rich soil is not alone a qualification for a sure catch of clover. Soil texture is absolutely necessary. I would prefer to throw a piece of land out of the regular rotation than to seed before this condition has taken place, and, what is more, soils full of root growth like our own cannot be made suitable in a moment, no matter how much labor is offered. Decomposition must take place and chemical action go on. The more labor employed the quicker this action will follow. I speak from the viewpoint of a dairy farm not deficient in vegetable matter. Upon soils where successive crop growing is followed the principle would not apply. Then it is a question of getting more humus and plant food into the soil. These varying conditions of soils call for a clean cut home study of our own farms.

The Farmer the Original Merchant.

The farmer needs to be educated to know how to dispose of the products of his farm, to study and understand the markets, that he may know when and where and how to sell, that he may not be entirely at the mercy of other classes of tradesmen, for the farmer is emphatically and necessarily a tradesman—not only a producer, but a merchant, the original merchant. But this opens a field too wide for present discussion. We all know too well that the farmer has long been suffering because other parties fixed the prices of what he sold, as well as of what he bought.—Dr. Humeant, Georgia.

Look Like a Good Thing.

Procure some empty butter tubs from the grocer, the cheapest you can find. Get them of oak with galvanized hoops. With pencil and rule draw a mark around the tub five inches from the bottom. Then with a pair of compasses space around the mark, dividing it into twenty-four spaces. Take a one and a half or two inch bit and bore holes at every other point, making twelve holes. Remove the top hoop and with a fine saw saw out as indicated by the dotted lines. Smooth the edges with a knife, and it is ready for use.



A HANDY POULTRY FEED TUB.

and will look something like the right hand picture. Visitors to my place always notice these tubs, says an American Agriculturist correspondent, and ask permission to take a pattern of them, saying they are the best thing they ever saw. They certainly are the most handy thing I ever used. Twelve hens can get around one and eat without crowding. They are handy to carry, either empty or full; fowls cannot roost on them, consequently they are always clean, and when not in use they can be stacked up in a corner out of the way. Smaller tubs or pails can be used for chickens.

What Others Say.

The very people who ought to have the best milk and butter really have the worst. Do we attribute to farmers? Most of the difficulties of this life are nothing but shadows anyway. They hurt nobody only as they make cowards.

A western judge holds that an un-owned crop cannot be mortgaged; that a thing cannot be encumbered which does not exist.

Country or city, it is all the same if one has but the true grit.

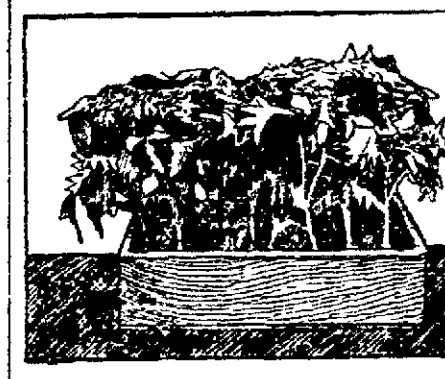
No dairymen can afford to feed twenty-five cent butter to six cent calves.

FARM AND GARDEN

EXTRA EARLY PLANTS.

A Ready Money Crop For a Bright, Industrious Boy.

While many gardeners grow tomato plants to sell, but few pay special attention to growing them extra early. There is usually a chance for some bright, industrious farmer boy near towns or cities to earn money for himself along this line, advises an Indiana writer in Rural New Yorker. I have found that there is always a class of persons willing to pay an extra price



BOX OF EARLY TOMATO PLANTS.

for plants that have been carefully grown and will produce extra early as well as an abundance of fine fruit.

In growing the plants it will be necessary to cover the hotbeds with glass. Cloth coverings will not answer this purpose. The seed is sown about eight weeks before the plants are to be set in the open ground. After the plants have made several leaves they are transplanted two inches apart into hotbeds. In two or three weeks part of these plants are transplanted again. They are carefully taken up one at a time and reset somewhat deeper than they were before and about four inches apart. Each time they are transplanted they are well watered and shaded. When the weather becomes warm, it is best to put canvas over the plants instead of sash. The warm days the last of April may make the plants grow too rapidly. The aim is to produce stocky plants with a large root growth.

About the first week in May there is usually a call in this locality for early tomato plants. Arrangements are made with one or two grocers in the nearest towns to handle the plants on commission. The plants are taken up with all the roots possible. The plant bed is thinned out by removing the largest from the different rows. The plants are placed in shallow boxes holding from two to three dozen, according to size of plants. After the box is full it is filled with soil pressed in around the tomato plants. These boxes are made during the winter months from tomato cases by retailing the top and bottom and sawing the box into two halves, thus forming two shallow boxes.

I usually have three grades or sizes of plants. The first size, as shown in the figure, consists of good sized stocky plants, grown from selected seed, and, having been transplanted twice, have a good root growth. These plants are sold at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. The second grade plants are much smaller, transplanted but once, and are sold at 15 cents per dozen. The third size are taken up from the seed bed. They have not been transplanted and have but few roots. I have often put fifteen dozen of these plants in the same sized box that was used for three dozen of the first size. These plants bring 8-13 cents per dozen. It is best always to have the different sized plants so as to suit any one who may wish to buy. By having the smaller size the larger ones are shown to advantage, and more sales are made.

The Man Who Knows How.

Is it not strange that in every county and in almost every precinct that you may visit there is at least one farmer known as a corn grower? He rarely or never fails. The dry and the wet seasons come and go, but he "makes corn" and "sells corn." So in every county there is found the man who grows his own meat. This peculiar man is sometimes a successful truck grower or fruit raiser. He may assume one of several forms, but we may safely call him "Mr. Know How." The average farmer often looks upon him as somewhat of a conjurer, but at bottom we find his success due to intelligent effort. Intelligence can insure crops in the face of disease, chinch bug, boll weevil, bollworm, drought—yes, and floods too.—Farm and Ranch.

Rotation of Potatoes For Starch.

The following are plans of rotation followed on two Maine farms growing potatoes for the manufacture of alcohol and starch:

1. Wheat.	1. Potatoes.
2. Wheat and rye.	2. Potatoes.
3. Potatoes.	3. Potatoes.
4. Rye.	4. Potatoes.
5. Rye.	5. Potatoes.
6. Potatoes.	6. Clover.
7. Barley and oats.	7. Clover.
8. Red and white and yellow clover; timothy.	8. Meadow.
9. Grass.	9. Rye.
	10. Rye.

In the first instance it will be seen that potatoes are grown twice in nine years—namely, in the third and sixth years of the rotation. In the second scheme the potatoes are grown for four years in succession, and then for six years other crops are grown in the order shown.

A Gay Game.

An Illinois not hunter arrested under the game laws of that state confessed that quails in large quantities were shipped out of the state in collars, according to Farm and Ranch.

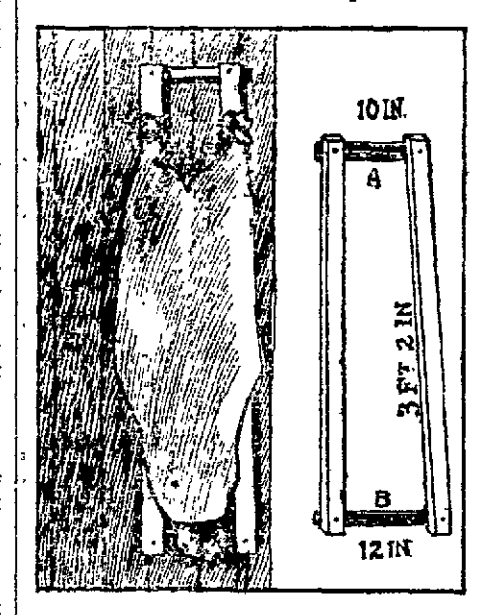
SHIPPING DRESSED LAMBS.

Best Winter Lambs For the Market. A Shipping Stretcher.

Winter lambs for market should weigh not less than forty-five pounds alive and be fat. This condition is determined somewhat accurately by feeling the brisket and the tail near the body. A high degree of fatness is more important than weight, as they sell by the carcass rather than by weight. The weight of two lambs being the same, the younger one will sell higher. The evidences of age are the fleece and the degree of ossification in the bones. Most lambs are marketed between the ages of ten and sixteen weeks, a few as young as eight weeks. The market for them extends from Christmas to Easter, according to an Ohio Farmer correspondent, who further says:

To prepare a dressed lamb for shipping, sew about each lamb a square yard of clean, new muslin, as shown in the cut. We have shipped in various ways and by both express and refrigerator freight. We now place each lamb on a stretcher, as shown in the second figure, and then wrap in burlap, which we get of the furniture dealers. We tried shipping in crates, but the crates would get crushed.

The diagram is a slight modification in form from the stretcher shown with a lamb on it. The side pieces should be about two inches wide and a half inch thick and made of light, strong timber, such as poplar, basswood or elm. The ten inch crosspiece should be one and a half inches square; A is a tenpenny nail driven through this piece diagonally, pointing toward the short projecting ends of the side pieces. This is to hold the lamb's neck in position as



DRESSED LAMB AND STRETCHER.

It is forced down upon it. Press the front legs down upon the neck and hold there with a twine around the stretcher. Loop short pieces of twine about the hind legs above the hocks and draw tightly, fastening at B. The legs should be cut off below the knee and hock.

The Dual Purpose Cow.

Professor Curtiss of Iowa created quite a sensation at the meeting of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' association by advocating the dual purpose cow, saying that on the high priced land of that state it would not pay to keep cows for the sake of a calf a year. There were many dissenters, among them some of the greatest beefmakers of the state. But we take it that Professor Curtiss had in mind the average farmer, who must have a cow that will do more than raise a calf, else he has no dairy products other to use or to sell. So far as this class is concerned the professor is right and his utterance is a timely warning against the extremes in breeding practiced today, or rather against the desirability of such breeding for the ordinary farmer and stock raiser. Some cows are bred to give milk so rich in solids that they cannot raise their calves on it. Some are bred to give so little milk that they can hardly raise their own calves. Both extremes are useful in some places, but not in the hands of the farmer. A good but not extremely large flow of milk, a good calf to feed for beef and a good carcass when done producing are not impossible in the same cow, and they are the best combination yet found for the general farmer, the man who cannot keep different animals for different purposes, but wants dairy products and beef too.—National Stockman.

Big Bee Stories.

A Canadian beekeeper warns his brethren against permitting inaccurate reports of their product to be put in circulation. A ray item in a paper exaggerating the honey yield of some beekeeper may be amusing reading, but will create the impression that honey is very plentiful and ought to be very cheap.

News and Notes.

It may interest goat raisers to know that the carpet laid down in Westminster abbey on the occasion of King Edward's coronation was woven of mohair.

The Indian runner duck is making quite a stir just now.

Hon. E. D. Cohn of Kansas has been appointed chief of the department of live stock of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

It is reported that during an average year forest fires cause a loss of sixty human lives, \$25,000,000 of real property and \$75,000,000 of young and mature timber.

The farmer of today must handle more money than his predecessor, according to Professor Brooks of Massachusetts.

A most important fact has come to be understood within the past two years, and that is that other great tobacco growing countries can also produce wrappers equal to those of Sumatra by growing the leaf under cover.

PASTEURIZATION.

Talk of Making It Compulsory in New South Wales and New Zealand.

In an address before the eastern Ontario dairymen's convention J. A. Ruddick of the Dominion department of agriculture dwelt upon the need of pasteurization. Late in the fall the "weedy taste" in butter has always been a source of complaint, for taint in the milk usually means taint in the butter, and in no other way is this so satisfactorily obliterated as by the process of pasteurization.

Mr. Ruddick drew attention to the fact that Danish butter makers have all but universally adopted the practice, and the Danes have the reputation of making the best butter in the world. Many of the leading creameries of Australia have also adopted this course. The majority of the New Zealand creameries are equipped with pasteurizing outfits. It has been proposed in both New South Wales and New Zealand, for the benefit of the export trade in butter, to make pasteurizing compulsory.

"In this country," said Mr. Ruddick, "some of our very best and most successful creameries have adopted pasteurization with every satisfaction to themselves and to their customers. There are, however, many who do not believe in pasteurization from the butter makers' standpoint. Some hold that it is only a substitute for carelessness and that it would discourage cleanliness in the handling of milk and thus prove a barrier to real progress along the line of securing better butter. Others think the flavor of butter is injured by pasteurization, claiming that the butter never has the fine, delicate aroma which unpasteurized butter may have.

"The object of pasteurizing is to restore the milk or cream to its normal condition as regards bacterial content by destroying those undesirable germs which get into it after it is drawn from the cow and thus prepare the way for the butter maker to control the flavor by introducing the right kind of fermentation through the medium of pure 'culture.' It is true that proper precautions taken at the time of milking and in handling the milk afterward would obviate the necessity for it to a certain extent, but in ordinary practice it is not possible to exclude from the milk all the injurious bacteria, and this may be secured by pasteurization.

"For pasteurizing cream the temperature should be raised to 155 or 160 degrees and as much higher as the cream will stand without taking on a permanent cooked flavor. Just what point that will depend somewhat on the temperature of the cream as it enters the machine and also upon the efficiency of the machine itself. I should not recommend a temperature over 180 degrees in any case."

Like Milk Kept in Water.

Contrary to what might be expected by one not acquainted with the handling of milk, the average butter maker enjoys having the milk come to the creamery with the ice frozen around the handles, says Creamery Journal. While they are handled with difficulty the butter maker enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that the milk has been kept in the water where it belongs, and he therefore has good material to work with.

Don't Disturb Milk.

The reason for not disturbing milk after it has been strained and set away for the cream to rise is that the cooling of the milk causes currents in the fluid, the end of which is to deposit the fats on the surface. When these are disturbed in any way, these currents are broken and the particles of fat go floating aimlessly about and some others never reach the top.



The Silo is the best known substitute for green pasture. Nothing can be better for herbivorous animals than the food prepared by nature, and where ample pastures of winter grasses can be had the silo is not a necessity. But in northern latitudes, where either winter pastures cannot be grown or where the animals could not graze there without freezing, the silo is necessary. All over the south green pasturage may be grown all through the winter, says Dallas Farm and Ranch, but on many farms cannot be had for lack of land sufficient for the purpose. Then it is that the necessity for a silo is evident. There is no better way to save the corn crop for feeding purposes than to cut it and pack it into a silo. Sorghum, cowpeas, alfalfa or almost any succulent feed may be made into silage as well as corn. It is most excellent for milk cows, and for fattening cattle, properly balanced with corn or cottonseed meal, is excellent.

One Man's Method.

We have eleven cows in full flow and find a ready sale for all our milk in town, says Jesse B. Hastings in American Agriculturist. Our main standby in rough feed is cornstalks cured into fodder, with hay once a day between the noon and night feed. We cut our corn fodder with a cutter and crusher into one-quarter inch lengths.

After this we steam it until it is quite soft and feed half a bushel three times a day mixed with two quarts of bran and middlings each meal. We did feed bran and meal, but found that the meal caused dysentery and so cut it out and find that bran and middlings are as good. If any one has a like complaint, use a couple of spoonfuls of charcoal in each meal until the cow is in condition again. This will be in two or three days.

Men cannot farm high priced land on horseback. Neither can they always afford to sit on the fence and watch the calf do the milking.



It has been clearly demonstrated that a roomy middle piece is the unerring index of a large feeder and that the weight of an animal measures the requirements for food of maintenance, that the greater the amount of food consumed over and above that needed for body support the greater the productive capacity, says Professor T. L. Haecker of the Minnesota experiment station. It therefore follows that the two essential and vital points in the dairy cow are a large middle and light quarters. From an economic point of view it does not matter what the color markings are, whether her back is straight or sways, whether her tail is long or short, her horns straight or crumpled, her hook points high or low, her body cylindrical or flat. These are mere fancies and are not essential points. Having secured the deep bodied, spare cow there is no objection to the fancy points, provided they do not interfere with the two mentioned. There are, however, a few desirable points in the dairy cow. She should have a good disposition, since this also has to do with food of maintenance. Other things being equal a cow with a docile, contented disposition brings better returns than will one restless or vicious. To this end the eyes should have a placid, mild expression. A nervous, high spirited, notional cow, as a rule, has the requisites of a profitable dairy cow, but she requires skillful handling, and since this qualification is lacking in the average farmer we must adjust the cow to her master, since we cannot persuade the average man to adjust himself to the cow. We also desire an easy milker, with long but not cone shaped teats, and they should not be bunched too closely together. The size or shape of the udder counts for but little from an economic point of view, since a large udder is not an index of a large producer of milk solids; neither is a small udder an index of a light yielder. Cows with large udders as a rule are deep milkers, but they in turn may not be persistent. A small udder generally denotes a light milker, but on the other hand, the milk is generally very rich and the cow may or may not be a persistent milker.

A Fine Holstein Bull.

Hoard's Dairyman prints this picture and description of Virgo Beauty Duke, No. 24,528, the property of John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.:



As a show bull and sire he stands very high in the west and contains probably more Jewel and Jewel II blood than any bull now living. He has three times carried off the championship at the Great Minnesota State.

Virgo Beauty Duke.

fair, and in his five years of exhibition has been beaten only by one bull, a Jewel bull with which he has exchanged honors.

On the dam's side he is equally well bred in blood of the great imported cow Zwoan, through Virgo Beauty and Virgo Beauty IV, also prize winners.

These cows have large private tests, but excepting the last none official, yet their great prepotency is manifest in the get of this sire. His stock, 80 per cent heifers, have won many prizes and been in great demand.

Forgetting the Cow.

Perhaps it is not altogether to be regretted that when prosperity comes and nature smiles man is apt to forget the times of adversity, says Wallace's Farmer. At the same time it is ungrateful, to say the least, to forget the instrumentality that pulled him through, and it is foolish to suppose that adversity is banished for good and prosperity will continue forever. It is not many years since the dairy cow stood between the western farmer and very hard times indeed. Money was scarce. Prices of grain, of beef cattle and other stock were low. Prospects did not seem very bright to the farmer. In this emergency the dairy cow stood between many a farmer and hardship. She brought in cash every week or every month. She bought shoes for the children, dresses for the women folk and—well, in some cases perhaps tobacco for the men. She enabled some farmers to float over the period of depression comfortably and many to swim where without her they would have sunk.

The hard times have gone. The pig, the horse, the steer, grain, are all bringing good prices. Money is plentiful and cheap. Bank accounts are carrying a comfortable surplus. Under these conditions many a farmer is forgetting the good old cow that pulled him through. He is allowing the calf to run with her. He is forgetting and his children are not learning how to milk. The usefulness of the cow for the dairy is being destroyed. When the turn of the tide comes and the farmer must turn to the cow again, she will not be able to serve him as she did before, not through any fault of hers, but because of his neglect.

Men cannot farm high priced land on horseback. Neither can they always afford to sit on the fence and watch the calf do the milking.

EXPECTING TROUBLE

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Senator Lodge's Resolution Opens Up a Question Which Advocates of Competitive Reciprocity Would Do Well to Consider Carefully.

In introducing his resolution calling on the Finance Committee for information as to what foreign countries are discriminating against the United States and suggesting the advisability of adopting maximum and minimum tariff rates as a means of retaliating against such discrimination Senator Lodge has given the reciprocity propagandists something to think about. It is undoubtedly true that the three great exportations of continental Europe, Russia, Germany and France, are now discriminating against the products of the United States. Germany, in anticipation of a reciprocity arrangement between France and this country, and in view of our probable preferential deal with Cuba, is already prepared to give us still hotter dose of discrimination.

The country has started in the ruinous game of picking out and playing favorites in international trade privilege. It is proposed to begin by giving Cuban products lower tariff rates than are imposed upon competing products from other countries—lower rates, for example, than are imposed upon beef sugar from Germany and tobacco from Holland—and by obtaining from Cuba the monopoly of her market for American products to the exclusion of similar and competitive products from all other countries. Advocates of this extraordinary policy do not seem to be at all disconcerted by the fact that we cannot possibly hope to sell to Cuba much more than one-tenth of what we are now selling to Germany. Neither have they been disturbed by the prospect of jealousy and friction which such a transaction is very certain to excite among nations whose export trade with Cuba and with the United States is going to be cut off as the result of the Cuban treaty. They have kept right on shouting for a reciprocity bargain with Cuba just the same.

Now, if anything can bring these people to their senses the Lodge resolution ought to do it. It shows them a phase of the situation that they seem to have altogether overlooked—namely, that when we enter upon a scramble for new foreign trade by means of special treaties we must expect retaliation and trouble and be prepared for it. Trouble is what we are going to have and plenty of it as the result of the scheme of granting exclusive trade favors. Andrew Carnegie says, "We shall make several enemies for every one we favor." Senator Lodge evidently has in view precisely this state of things when he proposes to find out who our trade enemies are and what new weapons of offense and defense we shall require in the battles that are sure to come. It might be well, however, to pass the following as a substitute for the Lodge resolution:

Resolved, That the best way to preserve commercial peace and amity and to insure from all nations fair and impartial treatment of our products is to treat every nation precisely alike, while at the same time demanding equally fair and impartial treatment at the hands of all nations.

Don't Experiment With Prosperity.
A mail comes from Copenhagen. Cold weather of unusual severity has intensified the suffering that exists because of "industrial stagnation and commercial depression." Building operations have ceased, and the charity organizations are taxed to their utmost. That is the story that is sent by cable.

It is almost impossible for the people of this prosperous country of ours to realize that all other peoples are not sharing in the general welfare which prevails here. Snow and cold do not bother us except as we are unable to procure all the coal we want at reasonable prices. But the mills are going, the railroads are glutted with freight, we are developing rapidly, and business as a rule was never brisker. But in Denmark's capital there is "widespread suffering resulting from industrial stagnation and commercial depression."

Let us not fail to remember that a few years ago the free soup-house was the chief industry patronized in the great cities of the United States. We are apt in times of plenty to forget such things. It is difficult to understand how present conditions can change, and so the agitators of destructive legislation are with us, and today a great political party is advocating a tariff smashing movement which were it to be adopted would mutilate business and destroy confidence. It is a dangerous thing to experiment with the prosperity of a country.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Democratic Rule and Rule.
We do not imagine that the Republican party will ever attempt to mutilate the tariff act that has stood so well for five years. It has served its purpose well, and there is no gainsaying the assertion that anything that might be done in the direction of amending a tariff act would be considered as a step in the direction of putting an end to the progress that always accompanies the policy of protection. We are doing well enough as it is. It would be a greatest folly to jeopardize the business interests of the country simply because some folk have a notion at something ought to be done. The Democratic party is ready to step into the very again even if it should have to up the flow of smoke from thousands of chimneys and to close the doors of hundreds of workshops. The Democratic party would rather rule amid lines than to admit that prosperity is made possible by protection and the driving of wheels and the employment of thousands of workers.—Unionist (Del.) News.

DINGLEY AND RECIPROCITY.

Author of the Tariff of 1897 Did Not Favor Competitive Reciprocity.

It is time to permanently dispose of the false assertion that the schedules of the Dingley law were intentionally made excessive in order that they might be subsequently reduced for reciprocity purposes. Fresh currency was given to this false assertion by Senator Vest in a recent speech, as follows:

"Mr. Dingley, the author of the Dingley bill, declared that the duties in that act were too high and that they were put there in order to form a basis or margin for the formation or creation of commercial arrangements with foreign nations in the way of reciprocity. Yet when reciprocity is suggested it is opposed by a large portion of the Republican party, and there is no more chance today, in my judgment, to reduce a single duty in the Dingley act, as parties now stand in congress, than for me to carry off this capitol upon my shoulders."

This gave to Senator Aldrich the opportunity to nail the lies once for all, and he did it when in reply to Senator Vest he said:

"I want to deny as explicitly and as emphatically as I can that the late chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, Mr. Dingley, ever at any time or anywhere made the statement attributed to him by the senator from Missouri that the rates in the Dingley tariff act, so called, were fixed higher than they otherwise would have been with a view to being subsequently reduced by reciprocity arrangements."

"The fact is—and it should be known to the senator from Missouri and every other senator who took part in the discussion of the bill—that the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley act to which the senator referred were inserted in the senate of the United States months after the bill had been prepared and the rates had been fixed by Mr. Dingley and his committee and the bill had passed the other house. I simply make this statement as a matter of justice to Mr. Dingley's memory."

Nelson Dingley was not smitten with the charms of the scheme of obtaining special trade privileges for a favored few at the expense of the general body of American labor and industry. The tariff bill as it left the hands of the ways and means committee and as it was passed by the house contained no provision permitting a maximum reduction of 20 per cent for reciprocity purposes. That provision was inserted after the bill had reached the senate. This fact was made perfectly clear by Senator Aldrich in the statement quoted above. The truth of the matter is, as indicated by Senator Aldrich and as explicitly stated in a recent article written by Edward N. Dingley, that the author of the Dingley tariff law expressly disapproved of reciprocity in competitive articles and made no provision for such reciprocity in the original Dingley bill. The tariff schedules in that bill were placed there for the protection of American labor and industry and not for the purpose of making foolish trade dickers with foreign competitors.

INSTRUCTIVE FIGURES.

Wage Statistics in Massachusetts Show the Benefits of Protection.

The Massachusetts state labor bureau in its last quarterly bulletin gives the index figure for October, 1902, as compared with preceding years indicating the level of population, employment and earnings. Taking February, 1893, and assuming an index figure of 100, we have the following comparison:

	February, October, 1893	1902
Population	100	110.93
Employment	100	117.77
Earnings	100	142.27

It will be seen that employment has increased much more than population and earnings much more than employment. In fact, wages have increased nearly 50 per cent since 1893 and far more than 50 per cent as compared with 1896. And yet outside of Iowa it is from Massachusetts that we hear the loudest cry for a revision of the tariff and jug handled reciprocity. To be sure this howl is confined to a few malcontents, but that it is entirely unwarranted is shown by the above figures. The people of Massachusetts, from manufacturer to factory hand, were never so well off as now.

Of course it is expected that the agitation for free trade would be most acute at the home of the American Free Trade league and that Faneuil hall could easily be filled with a "non-partisan" gathering composed of a thousand Democrats and two so called Republicans shouting for all kinds of free trade, from the abolishment of custom houses to removing the tariff from a single article. But the people at large in Massachusetts, as everywhere else, are content to let well enough alone and reap the yearly increased benefits of protection.

Disaster Their Only Issue.

When such men as Senator Vest arrive at the opinion that the one issue that the Democratic party should make is tariff smashing, the paucity of Democratic campaign material becomes apparent. Ever since Cleveland the party has been floundering hopelessly. It has run after Bryanism and has fished with free silver and so called "imperialism" and has even dabbled in anarchy. The amusing spectacle is now presented of the party getting back to the old doctrines and theories of Grover Cleveland, policies which when tried brought the country to the verge of disaster.

And all that Senator Vest can recommend in the way of a Democratic issue is a return to disaster.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



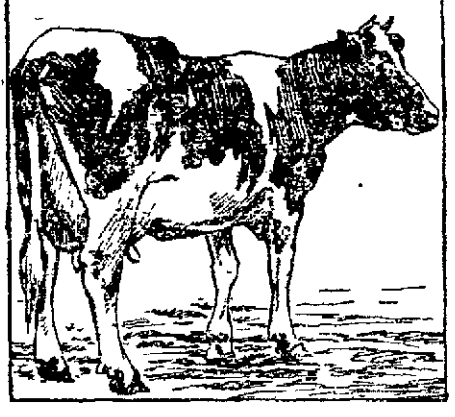
In a recent bulletin Professor Wolf of the University of Wisconsin reports the results of a thorough investigation of methods of milking, which emphasize the importance of thoroughly "stripping" and manipulating the udder in order to get the best results from the cow, to maintain a maximum flow of milk throughout the lactation period and to permanently develop dairy qualities in both the dam and her offspring.

In the university herd the average daily production of milk from twenty-four cows was increased by 4.5 per cent by means of the manipulation method, and the production of fat was increased by 9.2 per cent (range 3.0-30.2 per cent for individual cows) as the result of a milking experiment continued for four weeks, the average gain in milk being one pound and in fat .09 pound per head per day.

A similar average increase in production was obtained for twelve dairy herds tested—viz, a gain of 1.08 pounds in the daily production of milk per cow and one pound of fat. The results obtained in this investigation, extending over a period of four months, with cows in all stages of lactation, indicate that this gain is maintained through the whole period of lactation. An increase in the daily production of butter fat per cow of one-tenth of a pound for the million cows in the state would mean an annual gain of 20,000,000 pounds of butter fat if the cows give milk 300 days in the year. The value of this increase to the dairy industry of the state would be about \$5,000,000 on basis of a valuation of 20 cents a pound for butter fat, a figure considerably below average Elgin prices.

A Good Holstein.

Gerster Beautiful Pieterje 2193, A. R., is the property of the Belle Vernon



Farms Dairy company. Her record at 3 years and 9 months is 13 pounds 12.8 ounces of butter in six days.

California Creameries Prosper.

We learn from the fourth biennial report of the state dairy bureau of California that the output of butter for the past year has been over 31,000,000 pounds. The report shows that the healthy growth is confined to counties where alfalfa is largely grown by irrigation. This year's crop is a little over 8,000,000 pounds in excess of 1898 and 2,000,000 pounds better than in 1901. California is prospering, and the dairies and creameries of the country are doing their share toward it.—Creamery Journal.

Dairying in North Dakota.

Professor E. E. Kaufman of North Dakota, in discussing the creamery business of his state, says that the rapid increase in new factories the past year seems like sufficient assurance that the farmers of North Dakota will engage extensively in dairying. There are two prominent reasons why more advancement in the wheat growing section has not been made—first, a large percentage of farmers are loath to give up the idea of growing wheat where they are reasonably sure of a fair crop; second, in the Red river valley there is an insufficient number of cows within reasonable distance to make a creamery successful. The pasture lands are not accessible to many, and the scarcity of help must be taken into account. That considerable interest is shown in dairying is proved by the fact that over 700 hand separators were sold in North Dakota during the past season. Most creameries in this state are run on the combination plan—that is, they receive both milk and cream. The large immigration the past two years from Iowa and Illinois is already having a noticeable effect on the dairy industry and will undoubtedly tell largely in the next few years.

Incenseable.

Absolute cleanliness in handling and caring for milk, we are sorry to say, is very much neglected by some farmers. Often this neglect is due to lack of proper thought on the part of the farmer or dairyman rather than to wilful neglect, but we cannot say that this is excusable.—Dairy and Creamery.

Water Necessary.

As milk contains 82 per cent of water it will readily be seen that a cow can hardly be expected to give a large flow of milk unless she can have a chance to drink in a comfortable place.

Tropical Butter.

"Tropical butter" is not butter produced in tropical countries, but is manufactured in this country to sell to the people of the tropics. What it is made of is said to be a mystery to all except those engaged in the trade, but as the West Indians and South Americans buy it freely and seem to like it that need not concern us. Just now the tropical butter men are in a peak of trouble for fear that they will be compelled under the proposed law to label their product "adulterated" and pay a tax of 10 cents a pound on it. If they are, they say they will be compelled to move their factories to Canada.—Creamery Journal.

COTTONSEED AS FEED.

An Instructive Review of Experiments at Georgia Station.

Mr. Z. S. Hardin, chief, editor of the Louisville Farm and Home, in recently writing about cottonseed as a dairy feed, says:

"Professor Massey seems to be of the opinion that much of the sickness of cattle at the south is due to feeding so much cottonseed hulls and meal. This may be true, but it would seem that southern farmers have been a long time finding this out if it is true. It may be more a question of how the feeding is done rather than the amount fed. Cottonseed is a very concentrated foodstuff and should be always accompanied with sufficient hay or bulky fodder to give the stomach a mechanical chance to work up the meal or seed. Ruminants cannot comfortably handle meals and other concentrated feeds without some kind of bulky food to separate the meal in the stomach so the gastric juice can get at it.

"As there is a prevailing opinion at the south that cotton hulls are a cheap feed the Georgia station has been making some experiments along this line. A group of cows were fed seven days on 3,920 pounds ensilage, 2,240 pounds hulls, 420 pounds bran, 240 pounds cottonseed meal, the approximate value being \$16.79. The value of the butter made during the seven days was \$20.27; profit, \$3.48.

"Second period same cows seven days were fed 7,000 pounds ensilage; value, \$5.25; butter made, \$19.29; profit, \$14.04. Third period, same cows, seven days, 3,640 pounds hulls, 500 pounds cottonseed meal; value, \$16.40; value of butter, \$23.04; profit, \$7.24. Fourth period, same cows, seven days, 5,040 pounds ensilage, 280 pounds cottonseed meal; value, \$7.28; value of butter, \$23.12; profit, \$15.84. These tests indicate that ensilage is the feed most to be relied on in that section.

"Give the above figures a close study and you cannot help coming to the conclusion that any man is only wasting his time and energy feeding cottonseed hulls to cows if milk is wanted. The cow is no more capable of making something out of nothing than a man is. She must have a sufficient quantity of good and nourishing food if she is expected to produce a profitable supply of milk. Hulls may help to keep her alive, but neither chemistry nor practice has a good word to say for this woody substance. Rather go to work right now and plan your milk for little as you can afford to build.

"If you are poor, then put more energy into your determination. Make up your mind to begin now and get up the materials and to keep at it until you have got enough lumber together to build the box if it takes a whole year. Anything rather worth having is worth working and waiting for, and the more of this you have to do the more you will appreciate the thing after you get it. Ensilage is a long way the cheapest of all cow feeds both for winter and summer."

To Test Milk.

The United States agricultural department is preparing to make a test of a new Scotch milking machine which the inventor claims will milk six cows in twelve minutes. The apparatus can be attended by one man with power equal to one-half horse. The machine is said to be the most perfect yet produced. Major Alvord of the dairy division of the department estimates that it requires about 35,000 men, working ten hours a day each in the year, to milk the cows in the United States.

Looking Up Now.

Ten years ago the annual value of Minnesota's dairy products was but \$3,000,000. Today it is \$20,000,000. The business was then looked down upon. Today it is looked up to, says E. K. Slater. Separate the dairy department from the food department, divorce it from politics, give us a board of control in touch with the real conditions, place in their hands an increased appropriation, appoint additional inspectors and then watch the business grow.



We have all encountered the wise individual who doesn't want "any of your dirty creamery butter made by milk delivered by everybody," and insists upon eating clean, pure dairy butter. If the dairy butter is made from cream separated by a centrifugal separator, well and good; otherwise we will choose the "dirty creamery butter," says Creamery Journal. If some of these fanatics could be present at the creamery and see the separator washed their ideas might undergo a change. It is a fact that the centrifugal separator does cleanse and purify milk. Any one may be convinced of this fact by noting the "mud" or "slime" which accumulates in the separator bowl after separating what is apparently clean milk. This waste matter is the heaviest portion of the milk and collects on the outside of the separator bowl cavity and remains there, as no way is provided for its escape. The substances in the milk arrange themselves in the revolving bowl according to their specific gravity—the heaviest, or the dirt, being thrown to the outside.

What Makes Good Butter.

Good butter is not the result of any one particular point of superior excellence, but a combination of all the desirable factors in milk management conditions vary so much that no one set of rules will be applicable to all cases. It is very important to do what is necessary to be done at the right time and in the right manner.



A Colorado dairyman visited Holland, and he was full of eyes and kept his people open for the funny things to be seen in the land of the Dutch. During winter the black and white cows are kept in the stable and underneath the house in which the family lives. As he walked down the line of cows he noticed all of them as smooth coated and free from filth or stain as in the summer in the fields. They are clean and groomed, and the white switches of their tails are washed as for some



H. R. WRIGHT.
[State dairy commissioner of Iowa.]

special event. They yield milk almost as liberally as when in the fields. They have no drying up season, as cows in this country have in early winter. Before dropping a calf each one will have a few weeks' respite from giving milk, and then she will enter again with renewed impulse on the chief object of her existence.

What wonder that generations of such people should have produced a dairy cow that can be profitably kept even in winter and in so doing adding to her owner's wealth through every season of her existence? The cows are fed on hay and oats. The oatcake ration is usually from one to four pounds a day. To those that may be milking heavily or are reduced in strength from some other cause the refuse skim milk is usually fed.

Cottonseed meal is slowly coming in to use. Indian corn meal is sometimes used in the scarcity of other food, but it is not generally regarded with favor. In the quality of hay has much of the secret of success in maintaining a liberal flow of milk through the winter months. It appears much like our swale grass, very much bleached in curing, and it does not strike an observer from this country as being nutritive or palatable. Every blade is eaten, and the cows always seem desirous for more. There is no waste for bedding.

The Water Question.

The Pennsylvania station found that there was no advantage in having water constantly before the cows in the stable. Cows turned in the yard once a day made as good returns as those having constant access to water in the stables. Much more bedding is needed to keep cows clean in pens than in stalls, but less labor was required to care for the cows loose in pens than in stalls, and the larger amount of bedding would result in a larger manure pile. The milk of the cows standing in stalls had fewer bacteria in it than that of cows in pens.

Establishing a Dairy.

If a man goes into the private dairy business with the intention of making a success of it, he should first see that his farm has the improvements necessary to carry on the business, says George W. Loomis in Kansas Farmer. If he has no suitable stable, he should build the necessary shelter. The stables should be warm and dry in the winter and should be well ventilated. He should have wells of pure water and ample barns for storing hay, grain, etc. Many dairymen find that the silo will materially add to the profits of their business, for the succulent food during the winter greatly increases the flow of milk. In the private dairy the value of the hand separator can hardly be overestimated. Under the old system of setting about 20 per cent of the butter fat was lost, but under the new system of separating only one-tenth of 1 per cent of butter fat is left in the skim milk. Thus we see there is a great difference between the two ways of getting the cream, and it has been proved that calves thrive well on skim milk. Instances are known where calves have been fed on skim milk and no grain and have made remarkable gains.

Grade Up the Herd.

True dairy expansion involves the grading up of a herd not only by selection, but also by breeding. There is no question among intelligent stock breeders but that animals which have been bred and selected for years and even centuries along dairy lines are much better adapted to the economical production of dairy products than cows of no particular breeding. With all the feed and care that could be given a herd of common cows has averaged only 270 pounds of butter per annum. Herds of pure blood and high grade dairy animals are averaging as high as 500 to 430 pounds of butter. It is possible by securing well bred males and by selection to grade up a herd of common cows to excellent producers in a comparatively short time.

THE HAND SEPARATOR.

Arguments in Favor of Its Use and Those Against It.

That the hand separator is making rapidly in public favor is not to be disputed. That the new system of dairying being brought about by this means is an improvement over the old system is a matter upon which there is some disagreement. There is something to be said on both sides, and to an impartial observer the argument in favor of the system seems to be best from the fact that it is rapidly being extended in almost every dairy district in the country.

Against it is system it is that the farm exchequer has been unfairly cream delivered to the creamery, of uneven quality and the price of an even quality of butter is much more difficult. The cream of the cream not being in the hands of the butter maker from the time it is separated until it is churned, it is claimed, adds to the labor of the butter maker and detracts from the quality of the product.

On the other hand, it is argued that where the hand separator is used the producer of the milk has it for use while it is still sweet and warm and more valuable than it ever will be at a later time. It is saved the handling of the milk from his farm to the creamery and back again, a saving that is considerable in most cases. The hand separator reduces the number of trips to the creamery without reducing the revenues derived from the cows. Where only cream is delivered to the creamery, there is no mixture of the milk from several farms, no hard feelings about the quantity of skimmilk returned, no danger of carrying disease germs from one farm to another and a considerable saving of travel during stormy and bad weather.

That these advantages are appreciated is proven by the rapid extension of the new system. From present appearances we are led to believe that the new system will become universal or nearly so within a short time. Dairy and Creamery.



When feeding dairy cows, one should remember that they are a great deal like men and women in the matter of liking the various food-stuffs. One will like one thing and another will just as one man likes sweets and another abhors them.

Feeding by a set rule never produces the best results, says H. R. Wright. One cow will eat more green, and another murex ever her mes without exhibiting any appreciation of it. Some cows will eat anything that is offered them, others are hard to suit. One will eat greedily and another daintily. To get the best results the one who feeds the cows must learn their individual preferences and tricks of eating and cater to them. A cow or other animal does better on the things it likes to eat. Give cows the things they like to eat as possible and always try to vary the feed enough to keep the appetite good. If a cow is a heavy eater, feed her well for a long time, never does her best. If another cow that of the herd is dainty, feed her a little less, and she will give you a good crop of milk.

We were one time watching a dairyman feed his cows. He was feeding them with a little mixed of hay and grain. One cow sucked of her portion and refused to eat it.

"I ask a horse to share that cow into eating of me," said the owner. "When I give a cow anything to eat she's got to eat it before she gets any time off."

We thought that was about the poorest way to get profit out of a cow the we ever heard of, and tried and yet once have not changed our mind. The good dairyman has an eye on the feed box and manger and feeds to suit each cow to the best of his ability. A satisfactory ration brings content and a content cow does the best possible work the way of milk production. This is not a secret, a acquaintance with the herd is never wasted.

Outs for Dairy Cows.

I am sure that the best feeds for dairy cows are good feeds for dairy cows, says L. W. Loomis in Stockman and Farmer. There are many kinds of oat feed, low priced, and it is safe to say that to such unless they are sold under a guaranteed analysis. In some analyses it was found that the actual value was less than half the selling price as compared with other standard feeds, while if it could have been tested for its digestibility, the probability is that its value would have decreased much more still. Some oat feeds are no doubt good, but some are composed of oat hulls, sweepings and ground cornstalks or some other offal, digestibility not being considered at all. As a rule it is advisable for the farmer or dairyman to buy his feeds separately and do the mixing himself.

Feeding the Calf.

It is less trouble to wean the calf at the start and feed it than to allow the calf to suck and wean it in the end. If the calf sucks, you cannot well regulate the amount of milk it gets, as sometimes it will get more and sometimes less, and by this irregular feeding the growth of the calf suffers. It is less trouble to commence feeding the calf from the start, giving it whole milk for the first ten days, then gradually giving skimmilk, increasing the quantity daily until all skimmilk is given. A little linseed meal jelly will be helpful added to the skimmilk. Give all that it will drink, but none should be left in the vessel.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.
WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.
A Guide for Visitors and Members.

PAK CASTLE, No. 4, E. O. D.

Meets at Hall, Palace Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Pinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Foster, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Hermit; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanson, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, No. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month. Officers—C. W. Hanson, Commodore; John Cooper, Vice Commodore; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Commodore; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Commodore; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Largely, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jensen, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE
Bowdoin Square, Boston.

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.
ALSO PROPRIETORS
BOSTON TAVERN
FIREPROOF.
Rooms from \$1.00 Up.

Old India Pale Ale
Homstead Ale
Nourishing Stout
Are specially brewed and bottled by
THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Ask your Dealer or them.
BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS
The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

NEW ENGLAND. 3:30. MOON RISES. 10:10. A. M.
SUN SETS. 5:19. FULL MOON. 10:10. A. M.
LENGTH OF DAY. 11:41. F. M. 10:10. A. M.

LAST QUARTER. Feb. 16th. 11. 2nd. morning. E.
NEW MOON. Feb. 17th. 11. 2nd. morning. E.
1st QUARTER. March 6th. 11. 1st. evening. E.
FULL MOON. March 13th. 11. 1st. morning. W.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Forecast for New England: Generally fair and continued cold Wednesday and Thursday; fresh west winds, except brisk over extreme southern portion.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2:15 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1902.



CITY BRIEFS.

The dancing season is nearing an end.

Matinee at the big fair this afternoon.

Eleven inches of snow fell in this last storm.

There are but few days now before the Lenten season.

Who said there would be no more heavy snow storms?

Have your shoes repaired by John Mutt, 34 Congress street.

The price of coal is on the toboggan, and has gone a flying.

The steamer Sam Adams came in from the Shoals this morning.

The snow drifted considerably yesterday, even after the storm ceased.

The plumbers are happy this morning on account of frozen water pipes.

Owing to the storm, the coal diggers took a day off duty, on Tuesday.

Portsmouth and Concord are the most important towns in the state this week.

The sidewalks are quite passable, as the snow plows were kept going all day Tuesday.

If this isn't an old fashioned winter we are glad we were born late enough to miss them.

It now looks as though coal would get down to its old figures and as though nobody could stop it.

W. E. McCune, Pool Champion, will give a Free Exhibition at Mow's tomorrow night at 7:30 p. m., sharp.

Quinlan & Wall's minstrels will play an engagement at the Dover opera house next Tuesday evening.

The new Kodak developing machine will be demonstrated at Montgomery's P. A. C. fair booth this evening.

With the ground covered with snow and the mercury at zero, people are rejoicing that coal is down within sight of normal.

The rapidly falling temperature after the cessation of the snow yesterday afternoon made it appear as though winter was to be done over again.

Only a few days left before Lent and the festivities will be packed into it in a way to make the lenten abstinence and rest a grateful relief.

Energy all gone? Headache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of you.

The fact that there are in prosperous existence three independent circulating libraries in the city demonstrates the demand for up-to-date fiction in Portsmouth.

Photographers, amateur and professional, should witness the demonstration of Velox Paper at Montgomery's P. A. C. fair this Wednesday evening. All are invited.

The entire state tax of \$425,000 due Dec. 1, 1902, has been adjusted by State Treasurer Carter, with the exception of two items,—towns that have not yet called for the balance due them.

It is surprising to note how much local interest is shown in the P. A. C. fair at Portsmouth. It is quite the topic of conversation, and the interest is nearly as high as if it were a local event. Many from here will attend each evening.—Newfields correspondent Manchester Union.

The failure of the various so-called turf investment companies is said to have caused some consternation in this city, where, it is said, there was an agent located, who succeeded in getting quite a number of investors.

One man is said to be in the loss to the extent of about \$400.—Newburyport News.

THE REBEKAH'S CELEBRITY

Members Of Union Lodge Observe Its Anniversary.

Appropriate Exercises Mark A Date Of Much Significance.

Brief History Of The Lodge From The Time Of Its Organization.

On Tuesday evening, Union Rebekah lodge, No. 3, had a jubilee, the occasion being its thirty-second anniversary.

Agreeable to the promise of many days previous the attendance was large, and if any one failed to get within the charmed circle she or he must lay it to the lack of accommodation rather than to any lack of courtesy or hospitality on the part of the fraters.

Before, however, the multitude outside the mystic circle assembled the lodge held its regular session, and ere its work was closed a happy incident occurred. This was the presentation to Past Grand Howard Anderson, who is the master of the degree staff, of an elegant past grand's collar as a tribute from the degree staff and its members. The bestowed was happily made by Brother Wilbur T. Trafton, and before the recipient had opportunity to respond the lodge, at a signal from the noble grand, arose and burst forth with the hymn "Blest be the tie that binds." By this time Brother Anderson had recovered from his utter surprise and gracefully gave voice to his gratitude for this mark of regard.

After the regular session of the lodge the inflow of guests commenced and but little time was consumed, of course, to fill the seating capacity of the fine citadel wherein "Friendship, Love and Truth" have such unstinted exemplification. The only mystic part of the work was how so many could be accommodated with so little individual discomfort. Among the guests were the officers of Fannie A. Gardiner Rebekah lodge.

All had come to hear and partake of exercises which proved of much interest. The master of ceremonies was Past Noble Howard Anderson.

Program.

1. Piano duet, Mrs. Kierman and Mrs. Klumpp.
2. Reading, Mrs. Annie Trefethen
3. Phonograph selections, W. I. Trafton.
4. Singing, Mr. Freeman Caswell
5. Reading, Mr. Fred L. Trask
6. Cornet solo, Mrs. Mudgett
7. Phonograph selections, W. I. Trafton.
8. Singing, Mrs. Klumpp and Mrs. Freeman.

There was a pleasing as it was varied phonograph concert, given by W. I. Trafton as follows:

PART ONE.

The Mocking Bird.
Tippary March.
Swaunee River, (descriptive)
My Old Kentucky Home.
The Reapers Chorus.
End Mens' Stories, (laughable).

PART TWO.

The Buglers' Dream.
Stump Speech on Love.
Two Little Girls in Blue.
Song, In the good old Summer Time.
Down the line with Molly.
Sweet Home.

At the close of this entertainment the guests were invited to another feast, and this was provided in the banquet hall. It is needless to say that the festive boards were laden with good things, which included the following:

Turkey
Sliced Ham.
Hot Baked Beans
Rolls, Pastry, Assorted Cake
Ice Cream, Fruit
Coffee

Such a feast was to be expected, for whoever knew Union Rebekah lodge to cater "half abell?"

The table exercises, gastronomic and otherwise, were hearty and therefore enjoyable, as the long lingering indicated. The many basketsful remaining suggested another link in Odd Fellowship, charity and the bestowals thereof have been liberal and helpful.

This thirty-second anniversary jubilee by the U. R. L. of Portsmouth will be associated with generous praises, and hearty commendations for the management thereof, represented by the following who made up the entertainment committee:

Annie L. Mason, Sophia W. Trafton, Annie Kennison, Mabel Trask, Lizzie L. Wood, Mrs. Alice Hilton, Carrie L. Brown, Lizzie H. Anderson, Wilbur T. Trafton, Henry Kennison, Lamont Hilton, Fred Trask.

The history of Union Rebekah

lodge is interesting and necessarily "bolled down" to the somewhat crowded columns of the Chronicle, the reporter gathers these facts:

The loss of the records previous to 1882 makes the history of this particular branch somewhat incomplete; still, there is enough inscribed in public print and otherwise to give a satisfactory account regarding it.

Early in 1871 twenty-one fraters made application to the grand lodge for a charter, which was granted February of that year. These composed the charter list: Joseph H. Gardiner, Charles W. Martin, Isaac Dow, John H. Stickney, Alonzo F. Craig, Elias Ayers, A. K. P. Deering, Joseph H. Emery, A. J. Ayers, George W. Clark, J. F. Levertone, A. A. Gardner, Carrie J. Craig, Myra Clark, Amanda S. Holbrook, Mary E. Dow, E. T. Deering, Clara N. Stickney, J. H. Emery, Caroline O. Ayers and Mary C. Brown. This charter bears the signature of Orlando P. Smart as grand master, and Joel Taylor as grand secretary.

Other names of members whose membership dates from February 21 were: Mary A. Blaisdell, Ann Brown, Mary S. Hodgdon, Betsy Jenkins, Susan L. Jenkins, Sarah E. Martin, Susan J. Moulton, Adeline Roberts, Lydia A. Stevens, Emma B. Wendell, Thomas J. Martin, M. J. Moulton.

The first noble grand of Union Rebekah lodge was Benjamin Parker. At that time it numbered 125 sisters and 145 brothers, and meetings were held in the old Odd Fellows' hall on Daniel street, now Grand Army hall.

In 1873 Annie Davis was chosen noble grand for the first six months of the year, with Emma J. Wendell vice grand; Amanda S. Holbrook, secretary; Charles A. Wendell, financial secretary and J. H. Emery, treasurer.

In 1874, George W. Berry was noble grand for the first six months, and John H. Stickney for the remainder of the year. The succeeding noble grands have been as follows: 1875, John M. Clark; 1876, Edwin Holbrook; 1877, Charles Hutchings; 1878, Mrs. Joseph Moulton, followed by Emma B. Wendell. Before the expiration of her term the by-laws were changed requiring the officers to be elected for one year, therefore on the expiration of her term of six months she was re-elected. The remaining noble grands to date have been as follows:

1879, Ann L. White; 1880-81, M. A. Peterson; 1882, Rebecca J. Raitt; 1883, Emma B. Wendell who was the first in the chair when the lodge moved into the present elegant quarters; 1884, Annie Freeman; 1885, Emma Pendexter; 1886, Rebecca J. Raitt; 1887, Margaret Randall; 1888, Lydia Bessellvere; 1889, Fannie M. Webster; 1890, Susan E. Smith; 1891, Ida Urril; 1892-93, Annie Trefethen; 1894, Annie Kennison; 1895, Carrie Cloutman; 1896, Sophia W. Trafton; 1897, Rebecca J. Raitt; 1898, Annie L. Mason; 1899, Nellie L. Akerman; 1900, Susan E. Smith; 1901, Della M. Sides; 1902, Martha A. Hill, and 1903, Carrie Brown.

WEBB-CLEMENT.

Charles M. Webb of Norway, Me., formerly of Portsmouth, and Miss Nellie M. Clement of this city were married on Monday at the parsonage of the Central Congregational church in Derry, by Rev. Charles L. Merrill. Miss Ida S. Clement and George Frank Clement, sister and brother of the bride, acted as bridesmaid and best man. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Webb are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Horace Webb, the two women being sisters, and the two men brothers.

CHIMNEY FIRE.

The chemical engine was called to the Yatee house on the corner of Middle and Summer streets at 8:30 o'clock this morning, where a chimney fire was in progress. The blaze was extinguished with little loss.

DORCAS SEWING CIRCLE.

The Dorcas Sewing circle of the Advent Christian church will meet on Thursday afternoon and evening at the home of Mrs. Horace Frye, 117 State street, and not with Mrs. Joseph Pettigrew as was expected.

OBITUARY.

Daniel Barrett.

Daniel Barrett, aged forty-two years, a well known resident of the North end, died at his home on Green street Tuesday. He leaves a wife and six children.

CAME ONLY TO THE PLAINS.

The Exeter electric cars had a hard time on Tuesday evening, as the high wind blew the snow on the tracks. The cars came only to the Plains.

IN THE SIDE SHOW?

Two well known young musicians have agreed to play in the band of a small circus the coming season.

THE DARK ROOM ABOLISHED

By the use of the KODAK DEVELOPING MACHINE A machine that not only develops and fixes film without a dark room, but does it better than it is done in the dark room.

THE KODAK DAYLIGHT DEVELOPING MACHINE

constitutes the greatest advance in photographic progress since the invention of the kodak. Every kodaker can use it without trouble and at the minimum of expense.

The KODAK DEVELOPING MACHINE is on exhibition at

Montgomery's P. A. C. Fair Booth.

Free Demonstration Thursday Evening.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

No Advances Made For Conferences On Cocheco Mills Strike.

The Cocheco mill strikers in Dover held a largely attended meeting at headquarters on Tuesday forenoon, and their press committee afterward stated that the conditions remained the same as on Monday, and that they were confident of winning.

No advances have been made toward a conference with Agent Fish. Agent Fish said on Tuesday that the situation at the mills was unchanged.

HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA IS BOOKED AT MUSIC HALL.

A great attraction has been secured for Music hall in the Royal Hungarian Court orchestra, 10 performers, under the direction of P. K. Matus, the world-famed conductor and clarinet virtuoso. Mr. Matus was for ten years clarinet soloist with P. S. Gilmore's celebrated band. This is a magnificent organization of genuine Hungarian musicians. It is the best in this country, and as a matter of fact, is unexcelled anywhere. There are so many so-called Hungarian orchestras and bands offering their services to the public, which are Hungarian only in name, and whose inferior performances have brought discredit upon the justly won fame of the genuine interpreters of the fascinating Hungarian music. The Royal Hungarian Court Orchestra is an organization of ten of the most talented musical artists of their nativity, from a country noted for a class of music with its own exclusive and peculiar charm. Feb. 22 is the local date.

VAUDEVILLE ATTRACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Here are the vaudeville and museum attractions that make up the bill at the great fair this week:

Emma Cotrelly, hoop roller and juggler; Cooper and Bailey, the colored captains of comedy; M'lie Beth novelty singing and dancing contortionist; Wood and Stone, musical comedians; McNamee, clay modeler; Sisters Morin, acrobatic, song and dance artists; Winscherman's acrobatic bears and monkeys, Fielding the human fish; Selim Sid, card expert; The Coleman, tattooed man and lady; Cameroni, the Mexican Hercules; Peter Kennedy, guitarist, singer and monologist.

PULLED OFF BY TUG.

The schooner Elizabeth M. Cook, which went ashore at New Castle yesterday morning, as told exclusively in Tuesday's Herald, was floated in the afternoon by the M. Mitchell Davis.

Lines were run out from the tug and made fast on the schooner and when the tide rose little difficulty was experienced in pulling the schooner off the beach. By three o'clock in the afternoon she was floating in deep water.

GOING TO THE BALL.

The following party left this city at noon today for Concord, to attend the inauguration ball:

Col. William E. Storer of the governor's staff, and Mrs. Storer, Postmaster and Mrs. John H. Bartlett, Dr. and Mrs. Fred S. Towle, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Hanscom, County Commissioner Ceylon Spinney and Miss Clyde Spinney and E. Percy Stoddard.

The party was met at Newmarket Junction by County Treasurer W. H. C. Fallonsby and wife.

POLICE COURT.

Walter Haley, an old time fisherman, was arraigned before Judge Adams in police court this morning on the charge of vagrancy. He entered a plea of guilty and will go to Brentwood for ninety days.

VERY COLD MORNING.

This was a very cold morning, the thermometer ranging from zero to five below in different parts of the city.

CITY BRIEFS.

Hackmen have been doing a land office business.

Now is the time for lake trout,—if you can catch any.

The snow will be much welcomed by farmers and loggers.

There is a large fleet of coal vessels on the way to this port.

It is expected the legislature will do a large amount of work this week.

That groundhog may begin to think that he was a little too sudden after all.

The present storm will stop the outbreaks of the hoof and mouth disease for a while.

Maple trees in this section yielded a good run of sap during the warm days last week.

The electric road has a number of trains hauling snow this morning from the tracks.

The weather sharps made a good guess when they predicted a blizzard for the entire country.

One engineer on the Boston and Maine said that this latest storm was one of the worst they have had to combat this winter.

The time is fast approaching, March 10, when the voters of New Hampshire will have an opportunity to make a record on woman's suffrage.

Egypta was presented in Morse opera house, at Franklin, Mass., on Tuesday evening, before a crowded house, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Phoebe Onward, 2,12½, recently sold by Maplewood farm, will be bred this season to Prince of India, sire of Gatecomb & Theobald's Prince of Orange, 2,07½.

Ticket Agent Samuel Bell at the depot sold 188 tickets for the special train to Portsmouth last evening and there were a number from the Folson street station and from Sawyer's.—Foster's Democrat.

By Bribing the Nerves with opium you may stop a cough, but the inflammation goes from bad to worse. Allen's Lung Balsam, containing no opium, goes to the root of the trouble and cures deep-seated affections of throat and lungs.

New Hampshire legislators who favor license rather than ineffective prohibition are said to be strongly agitating against the idea of limited licenses. That view is gaining ground in Massachusetts. The limitation was well intended, but it has led to a great deal of difficulty, and has probably served no very useful purpose. The number of licenses is largely self regulating, anyway. Nobody is anxious to pay a heavy fee for the privilege of losing money.—Lowell Citizen.

PERSONALS.

Thomas E. Call is passing the day in Boston.

Miss Mary E. Call of Pleasant street is a visitor in Boston today.

Harold Noyes of Newburyport passed Tuesday night in this city and attended the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Herbert Hall of Exeter, were the guests of Mrs. Hall's sister, Mrs. Charles H. Magraw, Dennett street, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Moses Fry was the guest of Miss Theresa Adams at Portsmouth last evening and attended the P. A. C. fair.—Foster's Democrat.

Water Commissioner Jeremiah A. Farrington is seriously ill at his home on Cabot street. He was visited by his son, Dr. Farrington, of Boston, on Tuesday.

George Edney and daughter, Bessie, were in Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, where they conducted a dancing school in the evening.—Haverhill Gazette, Tuesday.

McCUNE COMING.

William E. McCune of Boston, one of New England's cleverest pool players and editor of the new periodical "Billiards and Pool", is coming to Mow's tomorrow night. He will play a match with Mr. Mow and afterward give an exhibition of fancy shots.

HEAVIEST OF WINTER.
This Latest Snowfall Has Amounted to a Foot.

The snowfall which began at 10:45 Sunday evening did not stop until late on Tuesday afternoon.

It was the heaviest snowfall of the winter, nearly a foot having come, and it assures the one hundred days sleighing, which will be up March 14, unless an unexpected thaw removes it. Had it snowed all the time since Sunday as hard as it did Monday evening, it would have been a record-breaker, exceeding the big one of 1888.

The wind blew part of the time Monday night with some degree of violence, and drifts are reported, especially on higher ground.

Travel of all kinds, of course, has been impeded, but the blockade is nothing compared to what it would have been had the snow fall not been distributed over so great an extent of time.

The duration enabled the snow plows to clear the accumulations from the sidewalks, street railway tracks and steam roads.

There was a good deal of shoveling done also Monday and Tuesday, and walking about the city is not very difficult.

In the outlying districts where the snow drifted, and there has been less breaking out, the traveling is reported the hardest of the season.

Tuesday was the seventy-fifth day of continuous sleighing in some places.

A PARISH SUPPER.

Home Missionary Society Serves A Repast in North Church Chapel.

The Home Missionary society of the North church gave a parish supper in the chapel on Middle street, Tuesday evening. About 80 partook of the repast. The tables were beautifully decorated with roses, smilax and a variety of other plants and flowers, the work being done under the direction of Mrs. Thomas D. Noyes, as chairman of the committee. Her assistants were Mrs. James L. Parker, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. F. W. Hartford and Miss Lizzie Tripp. The following viands were served:

Sliced Ham, Cold Tongue
Cold Chicken
Chicken Salad
Rolls
Olives
Assorted Cake
Coffee

The evening was passed in the enjoyment of music and social chat.

IT STRIKES BOTH WAYS.

It is an accepted fact that advertising brings trade. The proof of this is shown in the fact that people do advertise and that successful business men continue to advertise year after year. Then it is equally true that the leaving off of advertising stops trade to the extent that it influences trade. This being true, it follows that it is poor business policy to cut down advertising when one desires to economize in expenses. One must have trade in order to succeed in business. Its life is dependent upon selling goods that are in stock. Trade is throttled when advertising ceases.

POLICE BITS.

One lodger and one for safe keeping were registered at police headquarters this morning.

Marshal Entwistle has been asked to be on the lookout for a costly gun stolen in Amesbury, Mass.

One of the crew of a North end coal vessel, who was acting very suspiciously on Market street on Tuesday evening, was locked up for safe keeping.

COMMITTEE ON DRAWING.

The first drawing at the big fair will occur this evening, when several articles on which the tickets have been disposed of will be drawn. The committee on drawing that will attend to the drawing of the merchandise and cash prizes is composed of William E. Storer, chairman; W. E. Peirce, George D. Marcy, W. J. Wilson, John Molloy, A. J. Trottier, H. M. Tilton, Wallace D. Smith.

Snow storms come annually Feb. 16 and 17; the heaviest storm of last year was upon these dates.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will positively cure deep-seated COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP.
A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
Sold by all Druggists.

SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE THROUGH US.

—We Reach the Buyers—
FRANK D. BUTLER
Real Estate.
3 Market Street.

Your Winter Suit

Should be WELL MADE.
It will add to your STYLISH and PERFECT FIT.
The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city
Cleansing, Turning and Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,
Bridge Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it upholstered? It will cost but little.
Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions and Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street. Near Market.

The Evening Herald

A live local paper.
Enterprising, but not sensational.
HOME, not street circulation.
Only one edition daily hence:—
Every copy a family reader.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COALS

ALSO

Reading and Wilkesbarre Coals

Best Preparation Obtainable In This City.

187 MARKET ST.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON

BLACKSMITH

AND

EXPERT HORSESHOER.

STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.

NO. 118 MARKET ST

F. A. ROBBINS,

UPHOLSTERER

38 MARKET ST